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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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BRIEF GLIMPSES

OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD FROM THE SOCIALIST OBSERVATORY.

Bryan and Hearst for 1908—The "Holy" Railroad Rate Act—The "Backwardness" of South America—Bishop McFaul's Pillars of Morality—The Black Hundred Motto.

From a reliable source information has reached this office that about three days after the Thaw-White affair Hearst sent messages to his five or six papers to defend Thaw.

The now certain nomination of Hehrst for Governor of this State, together with the certainty of a triumphant vote, deepens the shadow that coming events are casting before them. Even though Hearst's triumphant vote for Governor be counted out, as was his vote for Mayor, the chances are that the 1908 Democratic ticket will be Bryan and Hearst.

It is not quite a month since the adjournment of Congress, and already it is discovered that the railroad rate act has as many holes as a sieve through which the slippery railroad magnates can and are making ready to exemplify their devotion to "Law."

The platform issued by the Hearst Independence League is a marvel of running away from the issue. It wants "independence," it wants "honesty," it wants "purity," it wants "impartiality" in government, in short it wants all the things which are not causes but results. As well might a physician apply for the job of curing a sick man on the ground that he desires to impart to him a clear eye, a clean complexion and a sweet breath. Unless he attacks the cause of the man's disease his unclear eye, unclean complexion and fetid breath will continue. Hearst is such a physician. His Independence League is running away from the issue.

The act of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in deliberately applying the torch to the carloads of telltale records at Greeley Center, Neb., is being pronounced "startling" by the Republican-Democratic press. The only object these papers can have in pronouncing "startling" such an everyday act of the capitalist brigands is to cover up the fact that the act is not "startling" but common.

South America should no longer be charged with "backwaroness" by our United States capitalist spokesmen. The other day the secret leaked out that Colombia was willing to accept a cash payment from Washington as atonement for being dishonored in the Panama affair; now another intrigue of the same nature comes to light in Ecuador. The President of the Republic of Ecuador was negotiating with Roosevelt to sell part of the national territory, the Galapagos Islands to the United States. The South American ruling class is fast coming abreast of the ruling class of this country. It is adopting the principle that everything, honor included, is reducible to dollars and cents.

With the harvesting of wheat crops in the West, news comes from Abilene, Kans., that Kansas needed and used 20,000 "extra harvest hands" this year. Whence came these men? Whither do they go after the crop is harvested? They came from the shelves of the unemployed where the workingman is stowed away to starve until the capitalist needs him, they return upon the same shelf as soon as no longer wanted. Capitalism is cornerstoned upon the suffering of the working class. The measure of the distress of the working class is the measure of the "prosperity" that the Democratic and Republican parties have in store for us all.

The testimony at the trial of the divorce case instituted by Mrs. Corey, the wife of William Ellis Corey, President of the United States Steel Corporation, furnishes the latest lie thrown into the teeth of the calumnious Bishops McFaul. First, Schwab, President of the Corporation, is discovered to be a Monte Carlo gambler; now his successor Corey is testified to be worse than a Mormon. These are the pillars of morality that the Bishops McFaul dare hold up and with whom they line up with foul-mouthed charges against Socialism.

"A life for a life" said the Black Hundred, and stabbed to death Herzenstein, the Duma drafter of the bill to expropriate the land from the idle landholders who stole it. That is a dangerous motto to suggest. If enforced there would not be a Czarite left in Russia, and millions of Russians could then start life, a happy and free people.

"A life for a life"—dangerous is the suggestion. In America, for instance, there would not be a stockholder, or other killer of workingmen, left to tell the tale, were the motto enforced.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ADDRESS TO THE WORKINGMEN AND WOMEN OF LOUISVILLE

Fellow Workingmen and Women:

Again we desire to address you in a simple, plain and straightforward way in the interest of your class and ours.

We shall endeavor to show you clearly where your interests lie as a class, and shall endeavor to persuade you to stand together solidly as a class for your own interests and support them at the ballot box with your votes.

In society to-day there are two separate, distinct and antagonistic classes with separate, distinct and antagonistic interests. And these two classes are easily identified.

These two classes are:

First—The capitalist or employing class.

Second—The wage-working or employed class.

The capitalist or employing class owns the machinery of production and distribution of wealth.

The wage-working class owns nothing but its labor power which it must sell to the capitalist or employing class in order to earn its daily bread.

Can you not see, fellow workingmen, that the capitalist or employing class so long as the ownership and control of the machinery of production is lodged in its hands, will have the power to let us work when it pleases, or to deny us the right to work if it pleases?

The capitalist or employing class will employ us when it can sell our product at a good profit. When our employers find the markets glutted or, that there is no sale for the commodities our labor produces they will shut down their plants and put us on the street.

Our class may need shoes or hats or clothing, or food, or fuel, or shelter, and at the same time possess the strength, the skill and the willingness to work to produce abundantly these things; and yet we cannot produce the things we need because another class is in possession of the machinery of production and that other class will refuse and it does refuse to let us have access to that machinery unless it can make a profit out of us.

Is not that a dangerous and despotic power for one class to wield over the lives and destinies of another class?

And that is the situation that confronts our class, the wage-working class to-day. If we like it, we will vote in favor of it by casting our ballots for either Bill Owens or Swager Sherley. If we don't like it, we will vote against it and cast our ballots for James Doyle, the candidate for the Socialist Labor Party for Congress who is a member of the Industrial Workers of the World and the only candidate representing the interests of the wage-working class in this campaign.

* * *

By the phrase, "machinery of production," we mean the factories, the work shops, the mills, the mines, the railways, the telegraphs, the telephones, the street railways, the stores, warehouses, etc., in a word, all the means used in producing and distributing the necessaries, the comforts and the luxuries of life.

Our class produces the machinery of production, reproduces it, keeps it in

(Continued on page 3.)

THE STORY OF A STRIKE

With this issue we start the publication, under the above heading, of a narrative that is of prime importance. It turns a battery of electric lights upon the Belmont labor lieutenants, together with their machinations in behalf of the employer, and against the Working Class. The document is important, not only because of its authenticity, the source from which it flows, and the source from which we reproduce it. It is not the work of an individual bolter from the despotism of craft Union leaders. It is the official report of the Strike Committee of a Union, embodied in an official protest to its national officers, the document being unanimously adopted by the Union. Nor is this all. It is a document issued, not by an obscure Local of some obscure Union. The document is the official and virtually unanimous declaration of a local of over 2,000 members, affiliated with an International Union of about 40,000 members, the said International Union being boasted of by its national officers and generally considered in Craft Union leaderdom as the "Ideal Union," the model and pattern for all others—it is the Boston Local No. 97 of the International Cigarmakers' Union! Nor yet is this all, in point of the value of the document as evidence. The document is taken verbatim, not from a handbill, but from the columns of the "Cigar Makers' Official Journal" itself, dated July 15, 1906. There is one more feature to be pointed out in the document, going to show its value and the value of its reproduction. It is evident that for some reason or other, the Geniuses that preside over the paper, feared to suppress the matter wholly, but expected to minimize the consequences of publication by shutting down upon the paper. Be that as it may, the fact is that the issue of the "Journal" containing the document cannot now be had for love or money. We shall reproduce the document in full, together with the "answer" by Adolf Strasser, attached thereto, and the insanely vituperative language of which confirms the truth of the allegations in the document, and betrays the poisoned rat staggering in his vomit. Although our readers are urged to read the document itself, here is a synopsis:

The Boston Union 97, by a vote of more than 2 to 1 adopted, on April 6, of this year, a new bill of prices and elected a strike committee to enforce it. The new bill of prices was, under the constitution, sent to the International President and submitted to a vote of the local unions. It was sustained by both, whereupon it was sent to the employers to take effect on May 7. The employers refused consent and asked for a conference. On May 2 the conference took place. On the side of the cigarmakers were the strike committee and, as it seemed, Messrs. Adolf Strasser, a national officrer of the International Union, and Willard Best, also a member of the International Union, with credentials from the national headquarters as "arbitrators" in the dispute.

The conference lasted three hours, during which the strike committee beat the manufacturers to a standstill; nevertheless the manufacturers refused absolutely to accept the entire bill of prices. At that point, the "arbitrator," Strasser, who, together with his fellow-arbitrator Best, had remained silent during the discussion, rose, drew from his pocket and read a paper containing a resolution which he had prepared in advance behind the committee's back. The purport of the resolution was that both he and his fellow "arbitrator" Best were of the opinion that work be continued until May 21, at the old bill of prices, in the meantime further negotiations and conferences to be held to the end of insuring the harmonious relations of the manufacturers and their men. The Strasser-Best proposal implied the postponement of action by the Union for two whole weeks, May 7 having been the date fixed by the strike committee. The manufacturers readily and unanimously accepted the proposal; the strike committee declined to accept the proposal, and decided to refer it, together with the manufacturers' objections to a meeting of the members of the Union. Thereupon a scene took place that is typical of Belmont-Gompers Union officialdom. Mr. Strasser addressed the manufacturers with a harangue in the course of which he pronounced the manufacturers "right," and the union as lacking intelligence, there being "not one per cent. of intelligence among them," the large majority being subject to the "underground work of a few men who are enemies of the Union," and being "incompetent and incapable of grasping the situation," etc., etc. Subsequently, at a meeting of the strike committee Mr. Strasser let more of the scrawny cat out of the bag by charging Union 97 with "rebellion," "as their votes on international matters would prove." When the strike committee recovered its breath after the Strasser onslaught upon the Union, it congratulated the manufacturers on their success in securing the services of "such an able defender as Mr. Strasser, who so ably defended the interests of the employers instead of that of the Union." Is it at all surprising that earnings topple down, while capitalists and fakirs grow fat?

The Strasser proposition was defeated in the Union by the overwhelming vote of 1,107 against 316. The strike went thereupon into effect on May 7, and, despite the continued underhanded dealings of Messrs. Strasser and Best with the manufacturers and their efforts to interfere with the success of the strike, the manufacturers surrendered "under protest," May 26, to the Union's demands. A jury was elected by the Union from its own membership to pass upon the strike committee's report; the jury accepted unanimously the protest, embodying the report submitted by the committee; and, finally, the same was adopted by virtual unaminity by the Union, and forwarded to the national headquarters for publication.

The long "answer" attached by Strasser sidesteps the charges and consists in a long, silly and vulgar fable about monkeys, skunks, owls, dogs, etc., and a bucketful of coarse abuse of Daniel De Leon, and calling the jury, elected by the Union, "self-constituted," and the strike committee and jury-members "yellow dogs," "liars," "hypocrites," "tricksters," "scabs," "vilifiers," etc., etc., etc., besides nasty slurs at the S. T. & L. A. and the I. W. W.

In a nutshell, but now officially exposed, we here have a virtual repetition of the "Seidenberg" and the "Davies" affairs, culminating in the usual choice "arguments" with which the brigade of Gompers labor leaders, convicted with facts as traitors to the working class, and agents of the employer, "answer" the charges preferred against them.—Down with these bulwarks of the capitalist vampire!

FAITH IN FANCY

The "Wall Street Journal" of July 26 has a remarkable article on the "Forces Against Socialism" in America. The article is remarkable for its visionariness; it is a grandiose exhibition of statistics run mad.

The thesis is that a solid majority of at least 60 per cent of the population have "such property interests, large and small, in the country that they could be reasonably depended upon to oppose" Socialism. A statistical display of figures follows expected to demonstrate, mathematically, that the forces against Socialism are overwhelming, and that the class, whose "Law and Order" doings caused the New York April grand jury to decline to indict some of them on the ground that, if it indicted these, it would have to indict "all the leading officers of the leading financial institutions of the city and State"; that the class whose family morality is punctuated by divorces and "appendicitis," this being the name given to the shootings by irate capitalist husbands; that the class which is fast reducing the country to the condition of the "private estate" that the Czar's Grand Dukes regime has so long kept Russia under;—that that class may wear its soul in peace.

The statistical display starts with a table of figures, headed by figures on stockholders in leading financial and industrial establishments—310,735 in national banks, 300,000 in other banks, 327,000 in railroads, 500,000 in industrial companies. These figures are misleading. They are misleading at all times; they are doubly misleading when meant to indicate the number of persons "having such property interests" that they could be relied upon as fanatic upholders of the "rights of private property."

There are two facts to be considered in connection with such figures—

The first is sufficiently indicated by certain other figures recently made public about the New York Central. The Central has 10,000 stockholders, but not more than 200 individuals hold the bulk of the stock. What that means is obvious. The remaining minority stock is scattered among 9,800 holders mostly with holdings so small that dividends are trifling, and "inflooence" to get fat jobs for themselves or relatives in the "Office" is nil. What is true of the Central is true, if not always in the same measure, yet substantially so of all other stock concerns.

The second fact is that the privileged minority consisting of majority-stock holders in any one of these establishments are, as a rule, themselves heavy holders, not in one, but in scores of other stock concerns. The long and short of these two facts is that the swollen figures for real stockholders dwindles into a handful. The majority, the vast majority, long fooled with the illusion of property, are awakening to a realization of the Socialist truth that, under capitalism, "property" is a snare and a delusion, if it is not a mill-stone around a man's neck, unless the property be large enough to club out the brains of other people; is as absurd as a toy-pistol when Krupp cannons are in play.

With such wild-cat "statistical" figures as a starter, the "Wall Street Journal" takes a heels-over-head plunger in the next item on its table of figures. "There are," it says, "5,739,000 farms in the country," and?—and?—it seems incredible, but here are the paper's very words: "counting one owner to each farm, there are therefore" (mark the "therefore") 5,739,000 farmers in the land! ! Once being about it, why did not the "Wall Street Journal" claim two, or ten, owners to each farm? That would have materially helped to inflate the balloon of the forces which, "having such property interests, large and small," could be counted upon to uphold the regime of the large filibusters. The Census of 1900 enumerates no less than 2,026,256 cash and share tenant farmers. Are these owners? Tenant farmers WILL be farm and other property-owners. Socialism will see to that. But that day is not yet. The "Wall Street Journal" is too anticipatory. There are no accurate statistics on farm ownership, any more than on stock ownership. It is no secret, however, that what happens with stocks also happens with farms—one owner owns many. There are no 5,739,000 owners of farms in the United States anymore than there are as many owners of stock as there are stocks. Moreover, a goodly number of these farm-owners are holders of stock in some concern or other. As such they have been already counted among the "stockholders." To count them again is a duplication and triplication.

One should think that with such a statistical "therefore" as that, because there are 5,739,000 farms, there must be 5,739,000 farm-owners, the limit of wild-cat statistical reasoning was reached by the "Wall Street Journal." Not so. The "Wall Street Journal's" statistical table closes with the item "Savings bank depositors, 7,696,229." Everybody knows that the savings bank reports do not claim any 7,696,229 "depositors"; everybody knows that savings banks report only the number of "deposits"; finally, everybody knows that, the amount that may be deposited by any one depositor in any one savings bank being limited by law, the same depositor may make deposits in a number of banks—in as many as there may be within his reach—and that this actually takes place. Nor is this all. As has been frequently proven in detail in these columns, taking the evidence from the Census figures coupled with the admissions of savings bank presidents and other financial sources themselves, the savings banks, although paraded about as the "banks of the poor," are in fact the banks of the middle class, often of the wealthy, and not infrequently of speculators, who make deposits while waiting for a favorable chance for gambling in Wall street. "Deposits" is one thing, "depositors" another. "Deposits" are vastly more numerous than "depositors." After reducing the 7,696,229 aleged depositors, but actual "deposits," to the actual number of depositors, and furthermore deducting those already credited under the separate heads of "stock-holders," the huge figure of 7,696,229 "depositors" in the country that can "be depended upon" to fight Socialism will look measly small. It will be worse than decimated.

The "Wall Street Journal" makes a deduction of one-third, 5,000,000, for duplications from the grand total of 15,000,000 that its statistical table foots up as the number of persons "having such property interests, large or small, in the country that they could be reasonably depended upon to oppose" Socialism, and the paper consoles itself with having at least two-thirds of these worthies—10,000,000—left to depend upon. The "Wall Street Journal" should invert the process. If it allowed for the "duplications," "triplications," and "quintuplications," that allowance must be made for, it should deduct, not one-third, but two-thirds from the patriotic brigade that is to be depended upon to fight Socialism, and then it will be left, not with two-thirds, but with only one-third of stand-bys—and even that is a generous estimate.

That is as far as the "Wall Street Journal's" statistical table goes. But though the table stops, the statistical capers continue, even wilder than before. Upon the figure of 10,000,000 stand-bys against Socialism, as a basis to start with, the paper proceeds to dump wholesale dumpings of 10,000,000, of 20,000,000, and of 40,000,000 additional anti-Socialist stalwarts at a dump.

Regardless of the fact that, of the 40,000,000 females of the country's population, the capitalist portion has already been counted among the stockholding and other capitalist interests on the statistical table of the "Wall Street Journal," and regardless of the further fact that the bulk of those 40,000,000 females belong to the proletariat, drudging and moiling either in factories or as the wives and daughters of the disinherited Working Class,—regardless of both facts, the "Wall Street Journal" dumps the whole lot if 40,000,000 females upon the 10,000,000 original heap.—That would make 50,000,000 anti-Socialists!

Next, regardless of the fact that, of the 20,000,000 "church communicants in the United States," exclusive of the Roman Catholics, the capitalist portion is already counted among the stockholding and other capitalist interests on the statistical table of the "Wall Street Journal"; regardless of the further fact that the whole female portion of these church comunicants also is already embraced in the 40,000,000 females just added to the 10,000,000 pile of pro-capitalists; and, finally, regardless of the fact that the bulk of these church communicants are as poor as the mice in their churches;—regardless of this threefold fact, the "Wall Street Journal" dumps the whole 20,000,000 mass of church communicants on top of the pile of pro-capitalists.—That would make 70,000,000 anti-Socialists! !

Finally, regardless of the fact that, of the 10,000,000 "communicants of the Roman Catholic church," the capitalist portion is already counted among the stockholding and other capitalist interests; regardless of the further fact that the whole female portion of these Roman Catholic church communicants also is already embraced in the 40,000,000 females; regardless of the additional fact the bulk of these Roman Catholic church communicants are propertiless proletarians; and, finally, regardless of the robust fact that Catholic Italy, and, more so than Catholic Italy, Catholic Belgium, and, still more so than either Catholic Italy or Belgium, Catholic France, the "First Daughter of the Catholic Church," are each and all shaken to the very center by the pulsations of Socialism;—regardless of this fourfold fact, the "Wall Street Journal" dumps the whole lot of 10,000,000 Roman Catholic church communicants on the heap of the patriotic brigade that can be "depended upon" to oppose Socialism.—That would make 80,000,000 up-to-the-teeth anti-Socialists! ! !

If in a country of 75,000,000 people 80,000,000 are reliable anti-Socialists, had not Socialism in America better throw up the sponge?

Upon such Fancy the "Wall Street Journal" pins its Faith. Narratives, pathetic narratives, are frequent of inmates of lunatic asylums imaging themselves kings, and going about serenely complacent with a straw in their hands for a scepter. It seems that such a lunatic is at large in Wall street.

IN COLORADO

GILLHAUS FINDS CONDITIONS THERE WORSE THAN THE AVERAGE ELSWHERE.

Fuel and Iron Company's "Welfare Work" a Big Graft For the Capitalists Owning It—Gompers' Scabbing Advertised Broadcast by Its Victims.

Denver, Colo., July 31.—When I arrived in Denver, I found the city turned over to the Elks for their annual conclave. It was nothing but "Hello Bill," all the time they were here. The town simply went crazy. This state of affairs hampered agitation work to a great extent. Noon day meetings at the factories was all the open air work that could be done. At the Denver Rio Grande Railroad yard, after speaking for about 10 minutes, the watchman came up and stopped us, saying that if we were of a religious order we could speak, but labor organizations could not hold forth there, I spoke at the C. & C. shops, the Packing houses—where the Industrial Workers of the World has a pretty good local and before several Unions—the Glaziers, Photo-Engravers, Millmen and others, and my remarks were well received.

In Pueblo, we held a number of open air and Moyer-Haywood protest meetings, which were all well attended. Pueblo is the Pittsburg of the West, where the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has its steel plant, in other words, its industrial prison; and because of its "welfare work," is as bad as any prison in the United States. There is an employment agency atached to this concern and when the slave wants a job he must pay $1 employment agency fee. Then he is taxed $1 a month hospital fee. Cases have been known where men have changed their jobs, that is, went from the rail mill into the spike mill, for which they had to pay another $1 hospital fee, making it $2 in one month. This employment and hospital fee is a great graft for the C. F. & I. Co. There is a hospital built by the dollars of the employes and it is maintained by the dollars of the employes with a pretty fair surplus at the end of the year. There are 5000 workers, that is men and boys; and it is said the life of a job is 8 days. In those 8 days the worker pays the employment agents and hospital fee, which is $2.

The wages in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, range from 80 cents a day to $2 a day for laborers. There are a number of boys employed, ranging in age from 12 years up. To see these men and boys leaving the pen, when they can hardly drag themselves along, shows plainly how these wage slaves have to keep their nose to the grind stone. They are in reality worse than the average wage slaves, for when they enter the pen they are not allowed to leave again until quitting time; not even at noon hour are they allowed to go out, for if they go out at noon they are docked one hour for every half hour that they remain out.

The corporations here care not for any laws that are on the statute books of the State; they break them all with impunity. There is a bi-monthly pay day law, which is not observed; and this law says that they shall pay in cash, but the workers are paid in script, contrary to the anti-script law. All kinds of sharks are ready to redeem the script at 85 cents on the dollar; that is the wage slave has got to pay 15 per cent in order to get his script cashed. The labor conditions are such that the corporations are constantly wanting men, as no man remains an average of more than eight days. They are now bringing Japs and colored men to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. steel plant by the car load and there will be some work for a Japanese organizer of the I. W. W. in the near future.

In the American Smelting and Ref Co., the conditions are no better. At the head of this corporation is one Simon Guggenheimer, who is grooming himself for U. S. Senator from the Satte of Colorado. Having defied all laws in this state, the coporations want to reach the U. S. Senate, so as to get a better hold on the United States government.

August Gillhaus,
National Organizer Socialist Labor Party.

THE STORY OF A STRIKE

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT TO LIGHT THE PRESENT AND THE PAST.

[From the "Cigarmakers' Official Journal", July 15, 1906.]

CORRESPONDENCE

A Malicious and Unwarranted Attempt to Assassinate the Character of the International Agents and Arbitrators Engaged in the Discharge of Their Lawful Duties—An Insidious Attack—Hear Both Sides.

Boston, Mass., June, 1906.

A protest against our international arbitrators Adolph Strasser and Willard S. Best.

In our late strike in this city we were successful in obtaining all our demands, despite the cowardly and non-unionlike conduct of our arbitrators, Adolph Strasser and Willard S. Best.

We believe that the C. M. I. U. is organized for the purpose of advancing the best interests of its members. We further believe when International arbitrators are appointed they are in duty bound to do all in their power to secure the best terms possible for its members.

Did Messrs. Strasser and Best carry out the principles of our union in the Boston strike?

We believe they did not.

A close perusal of the reports of our strike committee and subsequent evidence will prove that they violated every principle of trade unionism.

The following is the report of the strike committee, adopted at a special meeting of the union May 31, 1906:

Boston, May 31, 1906.

We, the strike committee of Boston Cigarmakers' Union 97, having completed our duties and being about to dissolve feel it to be incumbent on ourselves, and in justice to our members, to bring the following report of our complete actions and position before the notice of the entire membership of Union 97.

On Friday, April 6, at a special meeting of Union 97, a new bill of prices was adopted by a vote of 517 to 235. The strike committee was then elected, consisting of three men, namely, L. Greenman, Joseph Ballam and William Kinder. The president and vice president of Union 97 became a part of this committee by virtue of their offices. In accordance with the Constitution of the C. M. I. U. the new bill of prices was sent to the International president and submitted to the vote of the local unions. The strike committee was informed April 23, 1906, that the new bill of prices was sustained.

On April 24 the now official list was sent to every manufacturer under the jurisdiction of this union with an appeal for an early reply. Mr. A. Strasser during this time being in this city in the capacity of International financier, he received credentials as follows:

"In compliance with section 94 of the International Constitution, the International executive board unanimously adopted the proposition to arbitrate the difficulty and the union should govern itself accordingly. Ex-President A. Strasser and Willard Best have been appointed arbitrators. We earnestly urge all officers and members to co-operate in an effort to bring about an amicable adjustment of the difficulties."

On April 27 we received a letter from our employers acknowledging the receipt of our communication of April 23, stating that they did not approve of our new bill of prices and that they were willing to appoint a committee to confer with our committee. To this we immediately replied, asking the manufacturers to name time and place for meeting.

We received no reply to this communication until May 1, 1906, when we received the following letter and statement:

Boston, May 1, 1906.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 97, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen: Since communicating with you the Manufacturers' Association has determined that, the time being so short before May 7, during which time we know full well that it would be necessary for your association to call a special meeting, that it would be more apt to expedite our affairs (in which the interest is mutual) by sending this by messenger. To this end the manufacturers' statement is herewith enclosed.

In addition, beg to say that the manufacturers will have a meeting at Young's hotel Wednesday, May 2, 1906, at 11.30 a. m., and should there be any desire on the part of your committee for explanation of our communication or of other matter we will be glad to receive them there.

Respectfully,
Cigar Manufacturers of Boston and Vicinity.

Boston, May 1, 1906.

To the Cigarmakers' Union No. 97, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen: As stated to you in letter dated April 27, 1906, the cigar manufacturers of Boston and vicinity have rejected your bill of prices, which you state is to go into effect in your jurisdiction on May 7 next.

The manufacturers have taken up the matter of your request in a very cool and impartial manner and given all phases of the same due deliberation, with the result, as stated above, and feeling very certain that their contention is borne out by the facts, and that it would be a crime to jeopardize a business that it has taken so many years of effort to build up, because of a misunderstanding or lack of knowledge of the true conditions on your part, have framed this statement.

We realize full well that if a majority of your voting members are imbued with the idea that MIGHT IS RIGHT, and will back themselves up with that idea, not desirous to see any other, then a struggle must ensue, as the manufacturers will find themselves in the old quoted position of "between the devil and the deep sea," it being suicidal to grand your demand (because it would then mean an increase in price to the dealer, who would naturally do all in his power to sell other goods, which, of course, he must do as one of the laws of self-preservation), or allow a strike, which history proves is also disastrous, no matter which side wins.

Now, gentlemen, look the matter in the face in a manly way; look at in the way the manufacturers have by your history been led to think you would look at all differences which might arise—THE FAIR WAY—considering full well that it is not alone that you are getting back at the manufacturess, but at your own union.

Is it not as sure as fate that if you make an opening for outside product (whether union or non-union) to come in here that is sure to have a tendency, to say the least, to endanger your body? Consider well. Are you not led by false prophets? It is not always those who are physically capable of shouting the loudest who are mentally capable of thinking the deepest. Have your prophets proven themselves as fair-minded men? If you are being led to jeopardize the growth of the factories of Boston and vicinity, are you not jeopardizing the life of the best union in the whole international alliance?

At the present time, with prevailing labor prices, the only thing that even permits the product of this city to remain at the usual price to the retailer is because of a slight increase in the volume. Do you want to send that slight increase to another city where labor is not paid so much (whether union or non-union)?

Last year, during which time the manufacturers were not feeling the full advance in price of raw material, and with the increase in business, the profits of the manufacturers fell off very materially. The raw material now being used in the factories cost the manufacturers 25 per cent more than what it did two years ago. The same material, if bought to-day, would cost 10 to 20 per cent more, and the end is not yet, as prices are governed by supply and demand, and there is not a tobacco of any kind of which the market is not bare. Some kinds of Havana tobacco, some of which is used right here in Boston, has made the cigar in which it is used famous, has gone up in price in a space of two years 100 per cent. Do you want to kill the fame of those cigars by allowing that tobacco to go to another city where your own union labor brings dollars less?

The manufacturing of cigars is a peculiar business (if skeptical, count up the business failures by members of your own union); one year the profit is fair, nothing more, and the next possibly drives the manufacturer to despair to make anything. There are very few manufacturing interests in this country where the margin of profit is so small.

Can the manufacturer of this city go outside New England, even with his small return, and compete successfully? No. Individual smokers, migrating from here, may create a demand in certain sections of the country, from which there may be a few sales, but eventually they are smothered.

But to get back to our little circle—New England. The dealers here will not pay more than the present prices; this is borne out by the history of those who from stress of circumstances have tried it.

No, gentlemen; the only thing that will permit the manufacturers of Boston to make a living profit for some time to come is the enormity of their business, as it is a well known fact that after a factory gets to a certain size the expense account decreases per thousand cigars.

At the present time the cost on all high grade 10 cents cigars is between three and four dollars more per thousand on raw material than it was two years ago, and it would be a wise man that could prophesy how much will be added to that by purchases made for next year, as the only one of the tobaccos which is in the market as yet is Sumatra, which is higher in price than at any time in its history, and there is no substitute for it. However, the texture is somewhat better, which, of course, will make it better to work.

With reference to 5-cent cigars, would say that the same relative increase in cost of raw material applies to them, and would further say on this particular grade of cigars the increase in sale of such, manufactured outside this section and sold here, has been very marked of late. The liberal conditions under which they are offered causing a great many of the smaller manufacturers to go out of this line entirely, and the only way that the larger ones can compete is because of their enormous output.

This brings us down to the work. For the quality of work given and accepted and for the time given, would your union not be doing a more beneficial act as a union in trying to bring the other cities up to the Boston standard, thereby giving us all a chance to compete on equal terms? We are energetic—we want to increase—you increase in proportion.

This is not an appeal, but a business statement, and as a business proposition, a fair proposition, would ask you to call back your new bill of prices, as we think the foregoing, which will in every particular bear inspection, clearly shows why the manufacturers cannot comply. We know that you are strong, but cannot a false move make you weak?

Respectfully yours,
Cigar Manufacturers of Boston and Vicinity.

A meeting of our committee, including A. Strasser and W. Best, met Tuesday, May 1st, at 6 p. m., where it was decided that we meet the manufacturers May 2nd, at Young's Hotel, at 11.30 a. m., according to appointment.

We were received cordially and argued from 11.30 a. m. to 2.30 p. m., defended interests and honor of our union, showing the justice of our cause, the difficulty in working stock, the immunity of our employers from advertising expense because of our great expenditures popularizing blue labeled goods, thereby keeping this market free from the introduction of inferior and trust-made goods, answering their claim of the increase in price of the raw material, amounting to 25 per cent, by proving an increase in the cost of tobacco is not confined to Boston alone, but is general throughout the United States, thereby acting equally on all cigar manufacturers.

After these and numerable other arguments having been debated pro and con, at 2 p. m. the manufacturers refused absolutely to consider or accept the entire bill of prices.

All this time Mr. Strasser had been silent during our discussion, having said not one word in favor of our committee, or for our union or for our cause. Neither Agent Best or Strasser committed themselves to our side. Mr. Strasser rose, stated that he had a resolution to propose. He thereupon drew from his pocket a paper already prepared, written by him some time previous to the conference without the knowledge or consent of the committee. His resolution was as follows:

"W. Best and A. Strasser are of the opinion that the best interests of the trade are at stake and demand a continuous harmonious relation between the cigar manufacturers and the members of Union 97, and that the further negotiations and conferences are likely to bring about the desired results. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That work be continued in the factories until May 21, 1906, at the old bill of prices."

Mr. Strasser further stated that while the manufacturers should vote upon his resolution, the strike committee would do the same, both findings and results to be reported after dinner.

Upon the return of the committee to the conference chamber, there were already assembled Messrs. Strasser and Best and all the manufacturers.

Mr. Bacheller, spokesman for the manufacturers, opened the meeting by declaring that they had unanimously adpted Mr. Strasser's resolution and desired to know what the report of the strike committee was.

Chairman Greenman of the committee reported that the committee had decided to refer Mr. Strasser's resolution and the manufacturers' objections to the new bill of prices to a meeting of the members of Union 97, the committee not being willing to support said resolution.

The following is the substance of Mr. Strasser's address:

Mr. Strasser before the assembled manufacturers and members of the committee, said:

"Gentlemen: I know when I am talking to bad employers, and I know when I am talking to fair union manufacturers. I consider the manufacturers of Boston to be good manufacturers. Now, gentlemen, I have studied the new bill of prices and read your communication answering the same. I am sorry to say that this union is not intelligent enough to understand the conditions that surround them, especially in New England. I claim that the employers are right as stated in their communication to the union, but I tell you, gentlemen, that this movement is the result of underground work by a few men who are the enemies of the international union, and who would rather see the destruction of it rather than its growth.

"Union 97 is composed of 2,200 members, and there is not one per cent. of intelligence amongst them. They are incompetent and incapable of grasping the situation, they are led or misled by a few men. At the meeting where the new bill of prices was adopted and where they voted to strike for the same, not ten per cent. of the members were present.

"The strike committee was elected by two per cent. of the members. The vote was taken at two o'clock in the morning, when the intelligent members had retired, and those who staid were compelled to stay and could not speak English. Such is the work of these men. They cannot see that a strike for such unfair demands would destroy the cigar industry in the best paid city, and also their homes and the union. While the trust is opening schools for boys and girls to learn the cigarmaking business, these children making cigars for fifty cents per 1,000, making 2,000 cigars a day. I therefore ask you for two weeks' further time to continue these conferences, because these men are very changeable. One day they vote one way, and the next day the other. You cannot depend upon their actions. This resolution will give them a chance to change their minds. I have no doubt that if these people had another chance to vote on this question that the result would be the other way."

The committee was dumbfounded and surprised by this uncalled for attack upon the members of Union 97 before the bosses, and we defended our constituents and our local and its officers to the best of our ability, but on no consideration could we agree to support Mr. Strasser's resolution for two weeks' more time, without first reporting it to a meeting of the members of the union for their consideration and decision.

The conference then adjourned at 4.30 p. m. The strike committee then repaired to headquarters, leaving Messrs. Strasser and Best with the manufacturers, the international agents joining us later. The debate on the resolution for further conference was continued.

The strike committee at this point wish to state their exact position upon the Strasser resolution.

Our employers had at this time absolutely refused to accept or consider the bill of prices as adopted by the International Union. A strike on our part was therefore almost inevitable. In the event of your committee refusing to entertain the Strasser resolution the power vested in the two international agents would have enabled them to settle the strike against our interests, and so, having your interests at heart, we were compelled by circumstances to maintain a neutral position on this resolution.

This resolution was brought before a regular meeting of the union at Faneuil Hall and defeated overwhelmingly by a vote of 1,107 to 316, thus proving that without any effort on the part of the committee the members of Union 97 do not change their minds every day and they are intelligent and not controlled by a few men, as had been claimed.

Upon the loss of this resolution, the strike then went into effect May 7, 1906.

Messrs. Strasser and Best then agreed to work in harmony with the committee, to show all correspondence relating to the strike or strike committee business, or take no action without the committee's knowledge and consent.

On Wednesday, May 23, 1906, Mr. Strasser asked the opinion of the committee if it were not time to open negotiations with our employers, he claiming that he had not heard anything from them up to this time. The committee informed the international agent that they were a unit against appealing to the bosses for a conference, the strike being on only two weeks and three days and that as we had nothing to arbitrate it would be humiliating to Union 97 to beg for a conference in the face of victory. Mr. Strasser then threatened to take two members with him as witnesses and open negotiations with the bosses on his own responsibility. We, of the committee, knowing that such action would be disastrous to Union 97 and its best interests, begged the international agents to allow us more time to consider and that on or before Saturday, May 26, we would let him know our intentions. Mr. Strasser agreed not to take any action pending our decision.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

IN NEVADA

TONOPAH I. W. W. FIGHTING A GOOD WORKING CLASS BATTLE.

Small in Numbers the Capitalist Press and Business Men Assail Them Without Success—Editor Booth Meets His Match—Aids Meeting That He Tried to Disrupt.

Tonopah, Nevada, June 29.—We organized a Mixed Local of the Industrial Workers of the World here. We got in a few clerks and bartenders, but the cod fish aristocracy of dry goods and clothing clerks refused to join, and got a charter of their own from the American Federation of Labor. The bartenders made an application for a like charter, so we put a $5 fine on any of our members who patronizes any house not carrying our I. W. W. card. The Local of the Western Federation of Miners endorsed our boycott. As a result the business men are using the press to lie and vilify our organization. They state that our business agent has paralyzed the stock market, which is absurd on the face of it. Is it not a significant fact to the labor world, that we, one isolated Local of nearly four hundred members out in the desert, can have one little business agent who has power enough to cause the absurd falsehood to be spread that he caused a slump in stocks and paralyzed the market? If we have gained in two months time such stupendous power, with only a handful of men, what will we not be able to do when the laboring class is thoroughly organized! If we have such power as delegated to us by and manifested in the capitalist papers in regards to the stock market, we have the power to institute the co-operative commonwealth to-morrow, when we have all the workingmen with us.

Max Morris Brother, secretary of the American Federation of Labor union, is here trying to affect a compromise. But we are firm and tell him and his union we have nothing to arbitrate or compromise, and can not affiliate with the American Federation of Labor in any way. We say: Join the Industrial Workers of the World. They have called a conference meeting for to-night of all the American Federation of Labor unions, the Industrial Workers of the World and Western Federation of Miners; but we refuse to meet them. They must come to us.

We held an open air meeting last night and Mr. W. W. Booth, the bully editor of the "Tonopah Bonanza," which had a scurrilous article headed "A Great Big Stiff," in his paper against us, was at the meeting. He endeavored to use rowdy methods to break up the meeting, but without avail. First he stood off some distance and every few minutes would holler. After the fifth or sixth time, the speaker tumbled to his game and told him that he had earned his salary by disturbing the meeting and that he could now go and draw his money. The crowd jeered him. That took the wind out of his sails for a short time; but shortly he tried another game, which made him a laughing stock. He got at the corner of a little side street a short distance from the speaker and started to holler "A fight; a fight." A few started to run but the speaker informed the crowd that it was a fake to break up the meeting and they stayed. A large crowd came from the other end of the street at the yells of "fight; fight"; and when they saw it was a fake they joined the meeting and swelled it to about twice its original size, so the little game was a benefit to us and a boomerang for the rowdy editor. Our speaker held his crowd and made more friends than ever.

This bully, Booth, who advised his readers in his article to pitch our business agent into the sewer, got his needing yesterday. Shortly after his paper was out, a committee from the miners waited upon him and told him that if anyone was pitched into the sewer or ridden out of town on a rail, he would be the first one to go.

Industrialist.

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PACKINGTOWN

THE IMPRESSIONS OF TWO LATE VISITORS TO THE JUNGLE OF CAPITALISM—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE THERE SINCE THE RECENT AGITATION.

(By C. J. Ball, Jr., Chicago, Ill.)

Not knowing where the stockyards district and Packingtown were, and not caring to ask, but knowing they were somewhere on the great southside, two socialist strangers in Chicago boarded a southside "L" train, resolved to see for themselves, as far as they were able, the conditions prevailing in them.

By consulting a pocket map on the train, we found we were much out of course, but by leaving the train at 43rd street and taking the surface road, we would land at our destination. After leaving the loop district the train rumbled through several miles of dirty backyards stretching out in all directions. that would flush if some one mentioned paint until 43rd street was reached, whtre we changed to the surface road, which, after crawling along at a snails pace for several miles finally came to the Stock yards.

We had alighted into what the signpost said was S. Halstead street, this street at this point being lined with drug-shops on one side and railroad yards on the other; while farther along down the street was a large dome-like building which a policeman informed us was the horse market. A sign over a roadway on which was inscribed the words "Union Stock Yards and Transit Co." was our guide. Proceeding up this roadway we came in sight of acres of sheds and cattle yards s re ching ou in all directions. Cattle were being driven hither and thither and drivers on horseback were riding up and down the lanes, while a mile across and bordering the west side of the yards the large packing houses of "Packingtown" showed black against the sky line.

Packingtown being our objective point, we wended our way slowly through the yards in that direction. As we drew near we observed that it was the noon-hour and the slaves of Packingtown were eating lunch. Some sat on the ground with their weary backs resting against the brick walls, while others lined the dusty roadway, which, each time a wagon would pass along, would send up a cloud of dust to envelop them. But even this seemed preferable to them, than eating inside of the buildings where they were forced to be while at work. Just then the whistle blew, warning them that in 5 minutes they must be at work; and, eating the remnants of their lunches, they disappeared in the packing houses so rapidly that when the whistle blew again announcing 12:30 none were in sight.

Going a little farther along the roadway we were confronted by a large sign which read

"Swift & Co. Visitors' entrance 100 ft. West."

One hundred feet west at the entrance to a brick archway another sign was encountered with a large hand pointing to the visitors' entrance.

At last we had reached our goal, we were to see that of which Upton Sinclair wrote, which had agitated the country and taken up columns of space in the daily press and caused the government and its law makers nights of worriment. Were we really? YES; WE WERE TO SEE ONLY AS MUCH AS THE GUIDES WOULD LET US SEE.

Near the door to the visitors' entrance a zinc box was fixed to the wall, labeled: "Suggestion Box." over which was this notice:

NOTICE.

"Employes are invited to give suggestions for improving the work in any way. For all such suggestions that are adopted by Swift & Co. he will be duly rewarded."

We entered the visitors' room and while we were waiting for the next guide to start with a party our eyes met this notice, posted very conspicuously:

"PROFITS.

"Swift & Co.'s profits during several years have not exceeded two cents on each dollar's worth of goods sold."

It may be interesting to mention that this notice was posted in eleven conspicious places along the route which the guide led us during the tour of the plant. In a pamphlet which is given to every visitor the information is given that the annual sales of Swift & Co. exceed $200,000,000; by how much they exceed that sum is not known. Of course no information is given in the booklet of what interest is paid on the capital invested, but Swift & Co's own statement of annual sales and profit per dollars worth of goods sold, their profit already would be $40,000,000 annually. This does not include fat salaries and perquisiters for officers and leading stockholders.

The party started, and after being led by the guide through the almost needless plant, we were glad once more to be out in the dusty roadway and hot sun, away from the sickening smell, the squealing of hogs and the dull thud as the sledge hammer descended on a steer's head.

The buildings of Swift & Co. are most of them old and entirely unfit for the purposes to which they are put. The interior of them is entirely of wood and, if ever a fire started, there would be no escape for the inmates. The floors in the slaughtering houses, which should be of cement, are of wood and are soaked with and reek of blood. The men in these departments, who are mostly Hungarians and Slavs, are large and powerful.

Every few steps signs were noticed warning the men not to spit on the floor and to keep their tools (knives) clean, under penalty of discharge. The notices are in English only and inasmuch as they cannot be read by the majority of the men are presumably for the visitors' benefit.

The effects of the recent agitation are noticeable in an attempt to clean the floors, in new wash stands, clean working clothes and uniforms on the employes; and the numerous notices similar to the one before mentioned. Government inspectors in white dusters are always well to the front and are very particular to keep themselves and their condemned tags very much in the eyes of the visitors. This is pursued to such an extent as to be humorous, as for instance, in Armour & Co.'s, a small red sign, with the words "government inspector", in white letters, hangs over each inspector; and the guides call the visitors' attention to the notice.

In Libby, McNeil & Libby's, the operation of making tin cans for meat and the packing of dried beef was shown, but the department where the meat is mixed and canned was not open to visitors.

Of the systems in use in the packing-houses, the system of the cattle department of Swift & Co., which typifies "Packingtown", is a good example. The man who kills the animals with a sledge after they have been driven into stalls, receives a comparatively large wage; and, as others are, of course, always seeking his job, works as fast as possible. The men who skin and dress the beef work and are paid by the hour; and the faster he uses the sledge, that is, the faster he kills, the harder they must work, in fact, he sets the speed of the entire department. Hundreds of men to that speed must adhere. All the employes, with the exception of the girls, who label the meat cans and who are paid piece work, work by the hour; and the time they put in each day varies with the demand for their product.

Of the working class in "Packingtown" much can be said. The men most of them born and raised on the farming countries of Austria-Hungary and other parts of Europe are physically fine specimens of manhood. The girls who comprise, one would judge, one-third of the workers, and most of whom, like the men, are born in Europe, are pretty as a rule, and buxom examples of young womanhood.

But what of the homes of these 60,000 wage-slaves, where were they? The workers in the packing-houses live all over Chicago, but the majority live near the stockyards and on the side streets branching off S. Halstead street, south of the yards. The houses within the radius of a mile and one-half of Marshfield avenue and 59th street are inhabited almost exclusively by them. The streets are unpaved and, in many of the side streets, there are pools of water in which ducks and geese enjoy themselves. No sidewalks can be found, except in rare instances. The houses are unpainted and the streets littered with rubbish. In places where it is possible, a little patch of vegetables may be be seen, showing that the peasants in these workings is not entirely extinct.

The inhabitants of this district also have the privilege of enjoying the sweet breezes which blow over the stockyards and a branch of the Chicago Drainage Canal.

Unlike their parents and older sisters and brothers, the children are stunted, sickly looking and narrow chested. These tots were born in a part of this land of the free where the air is laden with the stench of a drainage canal and the smoke and soot from the packing houses. Their food is not like the food their parents received when they were young in the peasant lands of Europe; and that is why these little ones are unlike they were when they were young; and for that same reason they will not be the same healthy strong type when they are older. And these tots of Packingtown, together with the children of the working class the world over, are one of the greatest indictments and proofs of the degeneracy of the capitalist system.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ADDRESS TO THE WORKINGMEN AND WOMEN OF LOUISVILLE.

(Continued from page 1.)

repair, adds to and improves it constantly, and our class alone operates it, and with it produces every dollar of wealth that is produced.

And yet, fellow workingmen, we do not own that machinery, nor do we own what we produce with it. We own neither the machinery we make nor the product we produce. Another class owns both the machinery we made and the product we produced; and that other class is perfectly satisfied with this arrangement.

* * *

What is the difference in principle between owning a man himself and owning the land on which or the machinery with which that man must work?

What is the difference between the capitalists owning the land on which the working class must live and the machinery which the working class must use and owning outright the working class itself?

Well, this arrangement is more economical in some respects for the capitalists. They do not have to feed us when they shut down their factories, nor do they have to furnish a doctor when we are sick or bury us when we die.

If we as a class must go to another class for employment, for an opportunity to work and eat our daily bread, we are not free and independent citizens. We are simply wage slaves who sell our labor power by the hour, day or week to the owners of the means of production and distribution.

To get the consent of the owners of the means of production that we may work we have virtually to sign away to them three-fourths of the product of our labor.

For example, if we work ten hours a day we work, say the first two hours and a half to produce our wages, and the other seven and a half hours to produce our masters' profit. Our fathers in the days of the revolution rebelled against a small tax the mother country had placed on stamps and tea, and went to war before they would pay it. The capitalist or employing class takes from us under their wages system three-fourths of our product and pile up huge fortunes for their class and heap the burdens of poverty, ignorance and dispair upon ours; and yet we who have a far juster cause for rebelling than our fathers had are quietly submitting to the robbery.

Overdrawn is it? Well, let us see. Our class employed in the seven leading manufacturing plants of this city produced in 1905 manufactured articles valued at $83,102,000; subtract value of raw materials, $45,651,000, and we get net values produced by our class the sum of $37,451,000. For producing this sum our employers paid us in wages, $10,741,000, leaving a profit for them of $26,710,000. Out of this sum our masters set side as miscellaneous expenses the sum of $12,272,000, and the salaries of clerks and officers the sum of $3,262,000 making a total of $15,634,000. Subtracting this sum from the amount above given as profit we have: profit, $26,710,000, less the two items miscellaneous expenses and salaries of clerks and officers, $15,634,000, leaving a net profit of $11,076,000.

Then our class employed in the "seven leading" manufacturing plants of this city numbering 24,864 for the right to work, for the privilege of producing for themselves, $10,741,000 of wealth returned to them in wages, were obliged to produce for the capitalists or employers a clear net profit of $11,076,000.

Not only that, but our class was also obliged to produce for the employers the wages paid to clerks and officers amounting to the sum of $3,362,000.

Not only that, they compelled us to produce for them their miscellaneous expenses, amounting to the sum of $12,272,000.

Thus, you see what that part of our class employed in the "seven leading manufacturing plants" had to pay for the right to earn their daily bread.

Don't forget these figures, fellow workingmen. They are taken from Caron's City Directory for 1906.

The employers themselves supplied these figures; and there they are in that official publication in black and white. Possibly, the employers did not expect any workingman to possess wit enough, or interest enough to examine them and learn the important lesson they teach.

Don't forget that for the privilege of producing $10,741,000 of wealth for our own use we were compelled to produce for them $26,710,000.

These figures are from the seven "leading industries." If in the "leading industries" we are obliged to produce $2.50 for the employing class for the privilege of producing one dollar for our own, how much more must we pay for this privilege in the industries where the poorest wages are paid? Would it not easily bring up the average to three dollars and more we must produce for the capitalist in order to get to produce one for ourselves?

Or to put the matter in another way, in all the industries we are employed ten hours a day, during the first two and a half hours we produce our wages, and during the other seven hours and a half we produce our master's tribute.

This is the logical result of a social system under which one class owns the machinery of production and the other class owns nothing but its labor power which it must sell to the other class in order to live.

If you are pleased with the system, you ought to vote for it, and support at the ballot box either Bill Owens, the Republican or Swager Sherley, the Democrat. They are both supporters of this system and will vote for any laws needed to prop up and perpetuate it.

If you don't like the system, cast you ought to vote for it, and support at ist Labor Party candidate, who is opposed to the present system and in favor of a just one.

* * *

Should we examine the tobacco industry in this city, the conditions would show up worse for our class, and reveal much larger stealings for the capitalist or employing class. We refer you to the aforesaid city directory, where the figures are given in detail.

* * *

But let us take another glance at the figures already quoted. They show that in the "seven leading manufacturing industries" 24,864 wage earners received in wages a total of $10,741,000, or each wage earner received on an average $8.25 per week. According to these official figures that our masters themselves supplied, each wage earner of our class produces each week in the "leading seven manufacturing plants" of this city the wages he received, amounting to $8.25, and also two and one-half times the value of his wages, viz: $20.62, which he did not receive, but which he was obliged to yield up to his master for the privilege of holding his job.

* * *

Let us consider the conditions we see around us in this city. In stores on Fourth avenue and Market street, and elsewhere young women eighteen years of age are working for $3.00 a week. Consider the factories, the shops, the tabacco stemmeries, the textile mills, the sweatshops, the packing houses, and the other places of employment where the men, women and too often the children of our class are compelled to toil long hours for miserably low wages and under disease and death producing conditions, and you behold partial fruits of the system.

If you favor these conditions vote for Bill Owens, the Republican, or Swager Sherley, the Democrat.

* * *

The Socialist Labor Party is striving to bring to an end the conditions under which we live, conditions that can be ended only when wage slavery shall be overthrown, and the Socialist Commonwealth established in its place.

The Socialist Labor Party holds that the land and the machinery of production must be made common property; that the working class itself through self-education, organization and united action at the ballot box and on the economic field must take and hold the powers of government and the machinery of production.

When the working class achieves its freedom, when it is in possession of the means of production and distribution, when it will not have to hunt an employer to find work, but will have the means of self-employment in its own hands, it will not have to work ten hours in order to enjoy the product of two hours and a half.

Then our class in the "seven leading industries" will not have to produce $26,710,000 in goods for another class for the privilege of producing $10,741,000 for our own. But instead our class will then produce the whole $37,451,000 for its own use and enjoyment.

* * *

We desire especially to call your attention to the following facts: That our brothers, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are now lying in prison in a capitalist penitentiary in Idaho; that these men were kidnapped in the silent hours of night and railroaded from their homes to a foreign State and lodged in solitary confinement; that our brothers were seized, deported and incarcerated by the Mine Owners' Association on the alleged confession of a self-confessed murderer that these men were implicated in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho; that this crime the capitalists would, if they could, with the aid of their ill-got gold and their Pinkerton agents, fasten upon the names of our Western brothers to destroy their reputation and break up the organization, the Industrial Workers of the World, of which they are active and prominent memebers, that all this long series of persecutions, repeated violence and outrages against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is not intended merely to destroy our brothers of the West, but the organization they represent, the Industrial Workers of the World; and all this, fellow workingmen, the Mine Owners' Association, its capitalist allies and Standard Oil backers, are doing to break up and destroy the Industrial Workers of the World because it declares that "Labor is entitled to all it produces," that "an injury to one is an injury to all," that "this struggle between the two classes," the capitalist class and the working class, "must go on until all the toilers come together on both the political and industrial fields and take and hold that which they produce."

Fellow workingmen, you see it, don't you? You see why they, the capitalist robbers, want to strangle our Western brothers on the gallows? If our Western comrades were engaged in the work of misleading the rank and file, teaching them the lie that "capital and labor are brothers," that "their interests are the same" as Sam Gompers and John Mitchell do, they would not be in prison to-day; no, they would be invited to Civic Federation banquets to clink champagne glasses and drink to the health of the lords of capital and their labor fakir lieutenants just as Sam Gompers and John Mitchell are. And our Western brothers would be caressed, patted on the back and called "great labor leaders" just as Sam Gompers and John Mitchell are to-day.

* * *

Fellow workingmen; we are endeavoring to make the facts clear to your understanding. The Industrial Workers of the World is engaged in the work of educating and organizing the working class to enable it to see and understand its interests and develop the strength to advance and guard these interests.

For the abolition of this system the partial effects of which in this city we set before you in the first part of this address and backed up by citatious from the city directory, an official capitalist publication, stands the I. W. W. and the Socialist Labor Party.

The Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party desire to end a system under which our class must toil three weeks for the capitalist in order to get his permission to toil one week for ourselves; a system under which we must produce three dollars for the capitalist to get to produce one dollar for ourselves; a system under which all the toil and hardships must be suffered by our class, and all the good things of life, its riches, its leisure, its distinctions, its honors and its pleasures are enjoyed by the capitalist class; and we aim at the replacing of this system by another, the Socialist Commonwealth, under which, when we toil four weeks, we will have the fruits of four weeks' labor to enjoy; under which, when we have produced four dollars of wealth we will not have to give up three of them to the idle capitalist, but can enjoy the whole four dollars ourselves, and the whilom capitalist, if he wants to eat, will have to go to work.

* * *

We ask you, fellow workingmen, to attend our meetings, to read our literature, to join the Industrial Workers of the World, a bona-fide labor union, and on the political field join the Socialist Labor Party.

Our paper, the Weekly People, published at 2-6 New Reade street, New York, is our own paper, owned, edited and published by and for workingmen. Subscribe for it and read it, and you will find it an excellent broom with which to sweep the Democratic and Republican cobwebs from your brains.

Fraternally yours,
Section Louisville,
Socialist Labor Party.

Meetings are held at Germania Hall, 109 W. Jefferson street, every second and fourth Wednesday nights.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

VICTIMS

A PLAUSIBLE PRETENCE OF THE CAPITALIST APOLOGETIST COMPLETELY SNOWED UNDER BY AN AVALANCHE OF SOCIALIST PROOF.

(From the Edinburgh Socialist.)

In our last issue we had occasion to deal with the pitiful exhibition of pusillaminity and muddleheadness made by the prophets of pure and simpledom and freak socialism in Paisly in face of the challenge of the Coats Combine. Since then the editor of the Scottish Observer, one of the fakirs whom it was our duty and privilege to chastise, has given vent to his overwrought feelings in an editorial howl in his issue of June 15th, accusing the Socialist of being "extremely bad mannered, unbrotherly, and even cowardly." (It is extremely interesting, by the way, to notice that those who denouce the S. L. P. and the Socialist as being "abusive" never by any chance make reference to us without "unpacking their hearts with words and fall a-cursing like a very drab, a scullion.") The Observer's observations are dealt with by a correspondent. We desire here to take up the concluding sentence, as the fallacy based upon it is very dear to the hearts of the misleaders of Labor.

Says the Reverend Mr. Hall—"Nor do we forget that the capitalist is as much the victim of existing conditions as the men he employs."

The statement is undoubtedly true if the reverend gentleman means that under capitalism the capitalist can be nothing else than a capitalist, and must act as such; that he must devote his energies to the exploitation and robbery of the worker; that consequently he is, willy-nilly, at war with the greater portion of the human race—an enemy of society; that this position develops antisocial vices, warps his mind with class prejudices and prevents him from evolving into anything but a very worthless type of manhood. But exactly the same thing could be said with equal truth of every tryant whose name is held up to execration in the pages of history. Let us take a few examples.

Nero was "the victim of existing conditions," viz., Roman Imperialism and the national pagan cult with which it was inseparably connected, when he butchered and torured to death thousands of the new sect of Christians. One of the diversions of this "victim" was to decorate his palace grounds at night with torches of a peculiar composition. Each torch was made up of a Christian swathed in cloth smeared over with pitch and resin. When the torches were set ablaze Nero used to drive around in his chariot and enjoy the illumination.

Torquemada, the Head of the Holy Inquisition in Spain, was also a "victim of existing conditions" when he adapted Neronic ideas for the maintenance of the Holy Catholic Church and the extirpation of heresy, substituting innumerable auto-da-fes for the garden illuminations. He was the victim of the idea inculcated by the ecclesiastical organization of which he was a unit. Those who are moved by that consideration are hereby permitted to drop a tear for the memory of Torquemada.

The Duke of Alva who, in pursuance of the same aims as the sainted Torquemada, carried the arms of His Catholic Majesty the King of Spain into the Netherlands, sacked scores of towns, massacred and tortured tens of thousands of Dutch and Flemish Protestants—he, too, frail and erring brother, was the "victim of existing conditions." His acts were the inevitable outcome of the religious and social environment in which he was brought up. Let us moisten our pocket-haudkerchiefs for poor Alva.

John Calvin, who roasted Michael Servetus under a slow fire to convert him to orthodox (i. e., Calvinistic) views on the subject of the Trinity, was "the victim of existing conditions" too. He merely carried over to Protestantism the persecuting principles of the Church from which he apostatised—principles inherent in all forms of ecclesiasticism.

Abramoff, who tortured and outraged the heroic Russian revolutionary, Marie Spiridonova—the account of which makes the reader at once sick with horror and mad with rage and indignation—he, too, foul, ravening beast, was "the victim of existing conditions." Brought up to revere as a god the wretched, criminal, epileptic, Czar, to count all done in his behalf as righteous and praiseworthy, educated among the bestial condottieri of Czardom, he became the foul product of a damnable system, a compound of all the most devilish and revolting vices, with every decent human feeling and instinct carefully weeded out. We know all that, but we read with joy of his assassination, or, to be more correct, his execution, and felt that the earth was purer and cleaner by his death.

The capitalist cannot help being a capitalist. Neither can the tiger, the wolf, and the skunk divest themselves of the attributes of their particular species. Capitalist, tiger, wolf, and skunk all obey their natural instincts—the laws of their being.

The editor of the Scottish Observer sought to make the fact that the capitalist it "the victim of existing conditions" a justification for the organization of unions that acknowledge the capitalist's right to rob and exploit labor. The reasoning is idiotic. Mr. Hall might as well take a rattlesnake to bed with him because it is not responsible for its venemous nature.

The capitalist and his class live, move, and have their being through the exploitation of the working-class. The sole objective of the working-class movement is the abolition of exploitation by the seizure of the means of production and the expropriation of the capitalist. That means an absolute and irreconcilable antagonism between the two classes—a truceless war that only end with the victory of labor.

Here and there individual members of the ruling class have come to recognize the fact that the supremacy of their class is a barrier to human progress, and to see that only by its overthrow can humanity advance in the path of social evolution. These have their place in the working class movement provided they submit to its discipline. But their number can never amount to anything more than an infinitesimal fraction of the whole. Between the capitalist and the realisation of an enlightened ideal of citizenship stands the obstacle of class interest. Never in the hostory of class struggles has a subject class emancipated itself by the help of the dominant class.

So with the class struggle of to-day. The emancipation of the workers can be brought about only by the class-conscious efforts of the workers themselves. "The workers have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to gain." The capitalist, on the other hand, has a great deal to lose, his plunder, and turn his back upon the prospect of the new world that will be created by the Socialist Republic. Only the irresistible arguments of class-conscious political and economic organization of the work-class will convert him to the inevitability of socialism. But then he will be no longer a capitalist.

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Official Organ of and Owned by the
AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE and
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage-slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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"Legally" is a fine, robust adverb, which bolsters up many a fortune!

—Balzac.

QUESTIONING QUESTIONERS.

The Gompers "independent" "labor" "party" has announced its arrival with a manifesto which declares the "party's" intention to ask certain questions from the candidates of the dominant parties with a view to endorsing them in localities where the "independent" "labor" "party's" chances of electing its men are not considered favorable. In all other localities the "independent" "labor" "party" will set up its own choice morsels. People who ask questions should be willing to answer questions put to them. Except in the few districts where lie the Tuxedos, the Euclid avenues, the Beacon Hills, the Narragansett Piers, the "Lake Fronts," the Nob Hills, etc., the working class voters are vastly in the preponderance. Articulating the growing sentiment among this large mass of the people, we propose to put just three questions to the candidates that the "independent" "labor" party" of the Civic Federation's first Vice-President Gompers has foaled.

First Question: Do you consider that the Working Class and the Capitalist Class, which grows fat only in proportion as the Working Class grows lean, are brothers?

Second Question: Do you consider that the Capitalist Class, whose property is but stolen goods, stolen from the Working Class; whose "Law and Order" spells "Outrage"; whose "Morality" spells "Debauchery"; whose "Religion" spells "Hypocrisy"; whose "Patriotism" spells "Sell-out"; and whose flag is emblazoned with the $ mark rampant, over the workingman's skull and cross-bones couchant;—do you consider that that class has any "rights" whose abolition civilization does not demand peremptorily?

Third Question: Do you consider that the capitalist system—under which the workingman is but an article of merchandise, the price of which is regulated in the Labor Market by the identical law of supply and demand which regulates the price of bales of hay and kegs of pork—can be mended, or do you hold that it is sooner ended than mended, and should be ended none too soon?

The awakening Working Class voters of the land insist in deep base notes upon a categoric answer to these questions. Their wives, bowed down by the cross of capitalist Usurpation, their children, robbed of the joys and opportunities of childhood, raise their treble voices and cry—"Answer!"

GLEANINGS FROM CONGRESS—IMMIGRATION.

Not the least of the important questions that forced themselves upon the late Congress was the Question of Immigration. On this subject, as on all others, the Question banged Congress on the head. Unable to grapple with, Congress was rolled over by it, finally adopting a course which meant: "Let the ball roll."

Since the great migrations of nations in the early centuries of this era, Immigration has presented itself only to the United States as a problem. Immigration is one of those robustious social-physical facts that mock flags, that mock territorial demarkations, that mock national vanities. Immigration goes crashing through all the cobwebs of "Law"; it even tramples opposing arms under foot. Immigration establishes the fact that the Earth is for Mankind. The material need of subsistance is the Law-maker. Congress has for many a year been confronted with this fact. Fain would it play the dog in the manger; it found itself impotent. Like King Canute, who bade the tide not to touch his feet, and found his bidding unhearkened to, Congress has again and again sought to stem the tide of Immigration, resorted to one silly device after another, as for instance the device of Representative Adams of Pennsylvania to fix an arbitrary number of arrivals from any one country whom it was willing to admit—only to see the flood beat heavier and heavier upon it. In this struggle Congress found itself betrayed in its own camp. Two conflicting interests struggled for mastership. One was the greed to hold for its set alone, the boundless territory of the Nation; the other was its set's need of the immigrant, upon whose backs to ride so it could hold its own, and wage successfully the commercial warfare with the rest of nations. The latter interest, betrayed the former. It played into the hands of Immigration, and helped Immigration to triumph.

The conflict of these two interests in Congress did not, however, wholly cease. It brought on a tangle. The dog in the manger interest sought for ethical grounds behind which to retreat. Accordingly, this Congress attempted to restrict foreign immigration, the House by keeping out "undesirable" people—criminals, prostitutes, beggars, etc.—the Senate by keeping out illiterates and all those who could not pay a $5 head tax and show savings of $50 if a head of a family, $25 if a single man, and $15 if a woman—both of them measures the false principle of which only renders their ethical claims ridiculous. Of all countries America's history is the monumental proof that "beggars, prostitutes and criminals" are the products of conditions. The historical novels of De Foe amply attest the fact that the "beggars, criminals and prostitutes" of England become paragons of industry, chastity and honor when they found themselves in America under conditions that enabled them to lead proper lives; on the other hand, the subsequent history of the land proves that deteriorated conditions here have since raised America to the highest rank as a producer of "beggars, prostitutes and criminals."

The bourgeois cannot grapple with the subject of Immigration. The sting in that wasp, the fangs in that beast, can be drawn only by the simultaneous overthrow of capitalism. Immigration will flow onward, despite all restrictions. With the overthrow of capitalism Immigration will become an unqualified blessing—a blessing to the land, a blessing to the immigrant.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Citizens Industrial Association, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This office is in receipt of your favor of the 20th ulto. with enclosure intended for publication, as a "matter of interest to our readers."

It so happened that before perusing your letter-head we ran our eyes over the "enclosure." We truly trust you may not take us for trivial if we confide to you the information that the enclosure made us smile, and the smile grew to laughter, and the laughter grew to a roar. In your rats-in-a-sinking-ship desperation, you have become so rattled that you are positively idiotically silly. So you really believe such a thing possible as political candidates "who stand free from pledges to any organization"? Where outside of the Fiji Islands is such a thing conceivable? Or can you be still more idiotically silly as, knowing such a thing to be impossible in a class-government, to imagine you can humbug other people into the belief? Such a scheme smacks of the joke practiced upon children of inducing them to try to drop a pinch of salt on a bird's tail in order to catch it. Of course, you, having now a government consisting of men pledged to the organization of labor-plundering capitalism, are anxious to mislead the unrepresented Working Class, now organizing to be represented in government, into being taken in by your "unpledged-to-any-organization candidates." That pinch of salt can not be dropped upon the tail of the Working Class bird.

Our amusement ceased, however, when we read your letter-head and were reminded by it that you are the publishers of the "Square Deal"—a paper as true to its name as the "Prime"-labeled meat cans, that contain children's fingers and other dainties of the kind, are true to their label. Amusement then ceased and amazement took its place at the effrontery of the publishers of such paper pretending to sound the alarm against Anarchy when your publication is itself a loud call for riot.

The ways of civilized society demand that everything should be done in order to insure calmness and impartiality in trials, especially in trials where the lives of human beings are at stake. Like a pack of Anarchists with blood in their eyes you violated the principle. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are in jail awaiting trial under the charge of having blown up ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho with a dynamite bomb. The only testimony upon which the charge hangs is the alleged confession of a self-confessed multi-murderer. This notwithstanding, and notwithstanding the many circumstances that point to the theory of a plot, now happily frustrated, which your fellows of the Mine Owners' Association concocted to murder the three prisoners off-hand under the cloak of a legal verdict;—all this nothwithstanding, you were guilty of the indecency of publishing in your paper pictures of these men in the act of assassination.

The freedom of the press includes the freedom of an organization of lawless men, like yours, to pillory themselves. You have done that to perfection. The People is not in the ring to promote banditism; it is here to put the kibosh upon the banditism of capitalism. We decline to publish your poisonous trash and thus help your organization pick the pockets of the workingman by stuffing their heads with your false pretences.

The free trade New York "Evening Post" affects much concern at the spectacle presented by the Iowa Republican convention. Cummins had made a tariff revision campaign against the stand-patters in his party. The contest between the two factions was bitter and envenomed. The Cummins faction won out hands down, and yet the convention adopted a stand-pat platform. "What," asks the heels-over-head reasoner of the "Evening Post," "was the long and envenomed quarrel all about?"—Why, it was all about what all capitalist quarrels are—REVENUE. If the revenue can be had through free trade, free trade is the issue; if through stand-pattism, stand-pattism is the issue. There never is a principle high or low that animates the capitalist—unless boodle be a "principle."

It is not all vicious nonsense what Miss Gertrude Beeks, Secretary of the Welfare Department of the Civic Federation, has to say in favor of the condition of labor in the cotton mills of the South. There is much sense although the lady is not aware of it, in her opinion that the dragging of the mountain population into the mills has "a great civilizing influence." It is just such a process, the dragging of the peasant population of Russia into the cities and factories, that has had the "great civilizing influence" of dynamiting the Czar's regime.

The next thing on the cards in Russia is a pitched battle between the "mutineers" and the masses of the people on one side, and the "loyal" troops of the Czar, on the other. The Czar's only hope of salvation will then be to manoeuvre himself in such way that when the battle is delivered the "mutineers" be not between him and the frontier. Should the "mutineers" happen to secure that strategic position, then the Czar's name is "Denis."

There is a proverb to the effect that women never lie. The proverb is all wrong when women become capitalists. Then they act with the same disregard for truth as do their fellow-capitalists of the "stronger sex." In the current news despatch relating to the Grand Jury ice trust investigation at Indianapolis, Ind., the following appears: "Mrs. Mary A. Garver, president of the Garver Ice Co., was one of the witnesses. It is understood that she told the jury she knew nothing of an agreement among ice manufacturers to maintain prices. The grand jury has received information to the effect that a meeting of the ice manufacturers was held and a formal agreement entered into to raise prices." This is a rather delicate way of implying that the lady's interests have gotten the best of her veracity.

Truth, like murder, will out. Discussing the double standard of morals for men and women, "Lawyer" says in "The Sun":

"As a practical question, in which the intrests of society at large must be considered, women must be held to more strict accountability than men for the purpose of determining questions of heirship. Society for its own protection has in all ages recognized the necessity of additional safeguards to determine paternity, and these have come to be the stricter rules for female continence."

In other words, feminine morality under capitalism is of materialistic origin. August Bebel has been denounced in all the languages of Europe, and a few of Asia, for proclaiming the same fact in his book, "Woman Under Socialism."

It is a fortunate thing that Premier Stolypin, now at the helm of the Russian Government, declares that the ruthless methods which he contemplates are directed "against the enemies of society and not against society itself." But for such a declaration one might make the mistake of taking the Premier for a Russian Gov. Gooding of Idaho.

Peonage is dastardly; but is the trade agreement, with its "check off" any better? Both bind the worker to exploitation!

AS TO THE NEW JERSEY UNITY CONFERENCE

Only the Trades Union is capable of setting on foot a true political party of Labor.—MARX.

The below letter from a New Jersey Socialist party man, on some of the leading subjects of discussion in the present jungle of the Labor Movement of the land, starts some fine game to take a crack at:

To the Daily and Weekly People:

The readers of the Daily People will no doubt recall my letter upon the question of "immediate demands," a question which I admit was not brought up for discussion at the New Jersey Unity Conference.

As to the resolutions which the N. J. U. C. adopted; I admit that I only agree upon one, resolution three, which calls for the advisability of "recognizing the usefulness of I. W. W.," but only do I agree upon that if it implies the recognition of the I. W. W. as individuals, not the party as a whole, not an official recognition.

Speaking for myself upon the I. W. W., I stand firmly and uncompromisingly for modern industrial Unionism, not because craft Union officials are corrupt; not because they have not within recent years won a strike of any importance; but because craft Unionism is based upon the identity of interests between the makers and the takers; because they do not recognize the class struggle as it should be recognized. They do not seek to eliminate the employer, but, on the contrary, maintain a program for the perpetuation of these industrial Caesars, who have forever, since the dawn of civilization to this very day, waged a war unmercifully upon our class. So it follows that the problem before the working class is how to extract the talons of the industrial Caesars who have them so firmly implanted in the quivering flesh of the workers.

Craft Unions say to the workers: "Above all things be fair." Should they be asked to define "fair" they would no doubt reply: "Do not demand; above all things petition." Speaking of petitioning, E. V. Debs recently stated a fact when he said "imagine a flock of sheep petitioning to a flock of wolves to extract their tusks."

I believe as does Comrade Unterman, that "the difference between modern industrial Unionism and other forms of Unionism is that between science and Utopia. Modern Industrial Unionism, as advocated by the Industrial Workers of the World, is the application of Marxian principles to the economic organization of the working class."

As for me to expound the principles of Industrial Unionism on the stump of the S. P., that I believe is wrong, because in my opinion Industrial Unionism should be preached on Industrial Union platforms, Socialist Philosophy on its respective platform.

As to the advisability of indersing the I. W. W., upon that I also disagree. Since the I. W. W. has refused to indorse any political party, why, then should the Socialist party indorse them? And then, again, as I understand, they have declared that they would not advise or want any indorsement.

And resolution No. 2 reads as follows: "Resolved, That the A. F. L. form of organization and its principles are an obstacle to labor." Should that resolution be carried through, it would mean war unto death—disruption of our organization. No one would regret it more than the Socialist Party, and no one would be more pleased than the capitalist class.

FRANK URBANSKY.

Jersey City, N. J.

Congratulating Mr. Urbansky for coming to time by admitting that the subject of "immediate demands" was not touched upon by the New Jersey Unity Conference and, consequently, could not be, as he claimed in his letter published in the Daily People of June 22, Weekly June 30, "one of the main arguments against unity," we shall now take up the several arguments he presents on the real subject of discussion.

Our correspondent now claims it would be wrong to expound the principles of industrial unionism on the political stump of Socialism; he is, of the opinion that "industrial unionism should be preached on industrial union platforms, Socialist philosophy on its respective platform." The trouble with this opinion is that it is a mere conclusion, arrived at and stated without taking the reader into the secret of the reasoning from which the conclusion is derived. The audience that The People addresses accepts unsupported conclusions from no man. That audience insists upon knowing the premises from which a conclusion is inferred, in order that itself may verify the premises and judge whether they justify the conclusion. Mr. Urbansky's opinion may be the soundest in the world. Given, however, in the unsupported manner that it is given, it is profitless.

The Socialist Labor Party reasons that the Labor Movement is, what Marx called it, "essentially political." It is this, not because the political ballot is essential to conduct it. If that were the reason, then there could be no Labor Movement in countries where the political ballot is unknown. There could, for instance, have been no Labor Movement in Russia until this year. We know the Labor Movement of Russia preceded the political ballot. The Labor Movement is essentially political for the reason lucidly given by Marx—its triumph implies the political downfall of the capitalist class; it "implies" that; consequently, the political downfall of capitalism is involved in, is a consequence of something else. What is that something else?—Its economic downfall. It is unnecessary to go into the fundamental role played in society by the economic structure. That subject constitutes the "Leit-motif" of Marxian philosophy, and that stands unshaken. It follows from the facts here adduced that the Labor Movement must, first of all, be equipped with the economic organization adequate to oust the capitalist class from its economic stronghold; the Labor Movement must be so equipped everywhere, whether the political ballot is known or not; it follows, furthermore, that in countries that have attained the political ballot stage of development, the political ballot becomes a weapon which the Labor Movement is compelled to incorporate in its economic arsenal. Without the political ballot, and with the economic organization only, the Labor Movement reads itself outside the pale of civilized warfare; without the economic organization, and with the political ballot only, the Labor Movement reads itself inside a corral of mooncalves. Few things are as clear to-day as that the political triumph of the Working Class at the ballot-box will be up in the air unless the Working Class itself can enforce the fiat of that triumph. How is it to be enforced? What is it to be enforced with? Marxism teaches that the enforcement rests with the proper economic organization of Labor. That part of social science that considers these specific questions is an integral part of Socialist philosophy. How integral a part it is of Socialist philosophy may be judged from the words of Marx that head this article—"Only the Trades Union is capable of setting on foot a true political party of Labor." Our correspondent realizes the necessity of preaching Socialist philosophy on the political stump, and yet he claims it would be wrong for him to preach Industrial Unionism from the same place. How can a whole be preached to the exclusion of any of its parts? The feat is impossible. Consequently, what our correspondent would preach is not "Socialist Philosophy" but lop-sided philosophy.

The other point made by our correspondent is that, if the resolution pronouncing the A. F. of L. principles and form of organization an obstacle to labor, were adopted by his Socialist party, the consequence would be the dissolution of the party, and that such an event would please no one more than the capitalist class. An error of reasoning and one of fact are knotted together in that statement.

It is false reasoning to make the acceptance of a truth dependent upon whether its consequences will square or not with one's preconceived ideas. Such was the reasoning of the Jewish church towards Spinoza's philosophy; such was the reasoning of the Jew and Gentile church towards the astronomic discoveries of Copernicus and such is its reasoning to-day towards the theory of evolution; such, exactly, is the reasoning of capitalism towards Socialism. In all these instances the principles were and are unassailable, yet the acceptance of the truth which they announced and announce interfered and interferes with the comfort of pre-existing notions, and, of course, of pre-existing interests. Intellectual integrity condemns such process of reasoning. We refer our correspondent to the passage in "Woman Under Socialism" where Bebel condignly rakes Prof. Virchow and other German scientists over the coals for stopping short in their own scientific reasoning, lest the logic of their conclusions should force them to accept Socialism. Well, even pathetically does Mr. Urbansky depict the abomination of A. F. of Hellism. Does the gentleman realize that, in recognizing the mischievous effect of A. F. of L. principles upon the Working Class, and in the same breath confessing that the official recognition of that truth by the Socialist party would be disastrous to the party, amounts to a crushing indictment, brought by himself, against the wing of the Socialist party that he trains with?—Incidentally, it is not out of place to call attention to the vindication that our correspondent, however unwilling a witness, himself furnishes of the Socialist Labor Party contention that some form and principle of economic organization will ever be found the economic substance that any party, which claims to be of Socialism, is the reflex of, and is, in fact, dominated by. So true a reflex of the A. F. of L. is our correspondent's wing of the Socialist party that, altho' the iniquity of the A. F. of L. is evident to him, he is in mortal dread of having his party officially make the admission. Instinctively he feels it in his bones that if the substance, which his wing of the Socialist party is the political reflex of, is battered, the reflex itself is shattered. Hence also the contortions that another set of Mr. Urbansky's party-men are going through: they affect neutrality, and seek to strengthen their base by shying bouquets at the hideous A. F. of L.

The error of fact in this second passage of Mr. Urbansky's letter lies in the sweeping statement that the dissolution of his party would please none so much as the capitalist class. The fact here implied is that the Socialist party is a homogeneous unit. This is an error of fact. The Socialist party is different things in different places. One instance, the latest of the series, is furnished by the nomination of Wm. D. Haywood for Governor by the Socialist party of Colorado. One need but contrast that act with the nominations of the Socialist party in the State of New York. The party that nominates for its standard bearer the chairman of the Chicago convention which launched the Industrial Workers of the World; the party that nominates the man who declared then, as he has continued to declare, that the A. F. of L. is not a Labor organization but an appendage of Belmont's Civic Federation; the party that nominates the trusted Secretary of the Mining Department of the I. W. W., which Department has just declared war on the A. F. of L. and all the pro-capitalist principles that are therein implied; the party, in short, that nominates a man who conspicuously stands upon, and is suffering for, the Marxian principle that, without the class conscious economic organization of the Working Class their political struggle is a chimera;—such a party is not a unit with that other party that places a John C. Chase A. F. of L. beneficiary at the head of its ticket; that other party, whose candidates consider a pipe-dream the idea of unifying the Working Class on the economic field; that other party that denies the necessity of the economic organization to enforce the fiat of the Socialist ballot; that other party, that is utopian enough to pin its hopes upon the ballot, pure and simple; that other party, in short, that emphasizes at every step its political reflexship of the pure and simple Gompers monstrosity. These two parties are not a unit. The latter is a millstone around the neck of the former; the former is clung to by the latter in order to give itself a veneer of Marxism—upon the same principle that our blood-thirsty bourgeois applaud revolutionary aspirations abroad while they seek to smother them at home. The capitalist class will have no reason to be pleased at the dissolution of the A. F. of L. wing of the Socialist party. In fact, it would go into mourning at the event—an event as certain as the rise of to-morrow's sun—an event that implies the consolidation of the militant Socialist forces throughout the land.

If the account given in the "World" of the 15th instant, concerning the pitiable condition of the workmen in the Havemeyer sugar refineries, falls under the eyes of Grover Cleveland he will certainly exclaim jubilantly: "My theory is vindicated!" The exposure of the conditions in the Sugar Trust is introduced by these headlines: "When a man drops unconscious in the scorching atmosphere his pay stops short—Twelve hours in a day's work, but no extra pay for 16 or 18—Labor, mainly Pole and Lithuanian, too ignorant to get other employment, too underpaid to save, too helpless to organize—Dismissal at the slightest murmur of complaint." Grover's theory is that the ideal labor to be admitted to the country is, not the educated men—they "arouse the illiterate and peacefully inclined to discontent and tumult"—whereas it is "infinitely more safe" to have the illiterate "who seek among us only a home for contented industry."

"Equality before the law" is a fetich worshipped by many workingmen! Did they notice how equal before the law Rockefeller is with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone? The former, a fugitive from justice, has returned to this country. Has he been kidnapped, and transported by fast train under armed guard to Ohio, where he is wanted; as were the three innocent miners' officers when taken to Idaho by Govs. MacDonald and Gooding? "Equality before the law," indeed!

There is no balm in Gilead for the small farmer, shipper and commission merchant! Just as they have concluded that they have curbed the private car line produce monopoly, by bringing "public opinion" to bear against it through the rate-bill discussion, along comes a $40,000,000 corporation, backed by the railroads centering in Chicago, that aims to control all food products! How they must swelter under the prospect of this most comprehensive monopoly!

With the bunch of rebate cases considerately thrown out by Judge Holt of the United States Circuit Court on the ground that "Congress did not intend that violations of the Elkins bill should be punished by imprisonment," and with the workhouse sentence of another bunch, the Toledo Ice men, suspended by another Circuit Court, two bunches of illustrations are furnished as to the unqualified stage play nature of the "power of the law to deal with the most powerful offenders."

"The world is for all, and everybody has a right to its joys," says Gorky in his appeal. This is a communism to which all lovers of mankind will subscribe. Only the capitalist class, which believes the world is for them, and only they have a right to its delights, will withhold approval.

The Czar is now enjoying the calm that precedes the storm. Even that pleasure will not be vouchsafed him long

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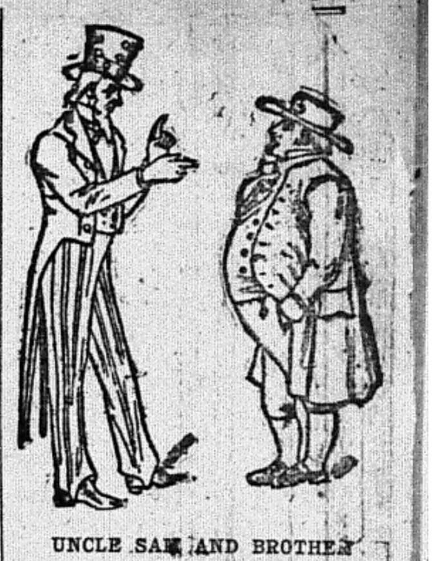
"Glad to be home," says Rockefeller He ought to be; for, to him, more than any other citizen, is this country truly home.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—From what you say about the old parties, I judge that you will not vote for either.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Neither I will.

U. S.—Then you will vote for the Socialist Labor Party?

B. J. (testily)—No, sir!

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—Because I have no guarantee that they will not sell me out, just as the Republicans and Democrats have done regularly.

U. S.—You haven't?

B. J.—No. Have any guarantee that, if elected, the Socialists will not be bribed as the Republicans and Democrats are, and sell out?

U. S.—Oh, I see.

B. J.—You agree with me?

U. S.—No, I don't know of a single Democratic or Republican politician who was ever bribed.

B. J.—You don't?

U. S.—No, I don't know of a single Democratic or Republican politician who was ever bribed and thereupon sold out to the working class.

B. J.—To the working class? ! !

U. S.—Yes. Only such selling out as is in favor of the working class is worth considering.

B. J.—I don't know either of any of them who has ever sold out to the working class.

U. S.—And this is the only point to consider. They may be bribed among themselves, and may sell out to one another, but they never sell out to the working class. They are unbribable in that respect.

B. J.—Guess that's so.

U. S.—Consequently, for the same reason that they don't, the Socialists wont. The Democrats and Republicans represent the capitalist class, and never sell out that class; the Socialist Labor Party men represent the working class and they won't sell out that class. That is my guarantee. Do you want any better?

B. J.—No. But is that all?

U. S.—I have another guarantee. By the constitution of the Socialist Labor Party, no candidate can run for office unless he places his resignation into the hands of his organization. The moment his conduct is not approved he can be yanked out of office. Do you want more guarantee than that?

B. J.—That's complete.

U. S.—With the old parties, once elected, the official is boss. With us he remains our servant.

The cut-worm seems to fasten itself upon the stalk of every politician's speech, as it fastens itself upon the stalk of bean bushes, and cuts it off. "Like the sun," said Judge Towner, the temporary chairman of the Iowa Republican convention, "the protective tariff has showered its blessings on all"—here the cut-worm cut off the rest of the sentence. The full sentence would have been: "Like the sun the protective tariff has showered its blessings on all the capitalists that need protection, and left the workingman out in the cold with a lowering wage, lowering earnings, lowering standard of life and only rising mortality, disease and privation."

On the first of this month Colorado celebrated "Admission Day," the anniversary of the day when, thirty years ago, the State was admitted to the Union—for, as it would seem, the express purpose of having Gov. McDonald abrogate the Constitution by himself establishing extradition proceedings "more stringent" than those known to the Constitution and the laws.

A "common soldier" is reported to have risen in his seat in the Cathedral of Odessa and flatly given the lie to the immoral statements made by the Archbishop from the pulpit in support of the bloody regime of the Czar. These political heelers of Usurpation, Crime and Barbarism, who cloak themselves in the sheep's skin of Religion, will find the Odessas not to be limited to Russia, nor the indignant parishioners limited to one "common" hearer.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

APPRECIATION.

To The Daily And Weekly People—I inclose fifty cents for a year's subscription to the Weekly People. More and more we of the West are recognizing the excellent work The People is doing toward working class emancipation. Here's my hand.

R.

Erie, Kans., Tuesday 26.

HE WANTS A "GOOD TIME."

To The Daily And Weekly People.—In looking over the columns of the Daily People of 27th inst., I am informed that one Thomas Lawson has been invited to speak at the demonstration to be held in New Castle, Pa., on Labor Day, under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World. Undoubtly, this move has been made with the object in view of securing a large attendance. Now I am of the opinion that, if this is the case, why not go further and secure, more attractions; Such, for instance, as the arranging of a debate between Lawson and H. H. Rogers; or John D. Archbold; or perhap's old John D. Rockefeller himself. For, what is the use of having Lawson on the program, wielding his big stick, if these poor millionaires can't have a chance of putting up their side of the argument. And while we are running the sublime into the ridiculous, possibly we might arrange a ten round bout between Chas. O. Sherman and Samuel Gomper's, with 10 pound gloves stuffed with mush, the loser to take the gate receipts.

So long as everything seems to be in order why not make a thorough show out of a working class demonstration? and give everybody a good time? Make it thoughly sensational and rest satisfied that all who may come will be assured of a good time. Yours for an unlimited good time.

Frank F. Young.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 28.

LAWSON NOT TO DESECRATE LABOR DAY DEMONSTRATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I have not seen anything in the Daily People in regard to the big Labor Day Protest Meeting here lately, only that T. W. Lawson was invited by the Industrial Workers of the World to speak that day, which is a mistake. He was NOT invited by the I. W. W. and the secretary of the Local here was instructed at the last meeting to have a notice to that effect published in the local papers.

When the park here was secured by the I. W. W. for Labor Day, word was sent to the Socialist party in Pittsburg, as the comrades here did not know the address of the Industrial Council and they thought the Socialist party in Pittsburg would send the word to the Council, but instead of that they went at once to the P. & L. E. R. R. and made arrangements for an excursion here on Labor Day thinking they would work the I. W. W. for funds to electioneer for their A. F. of L. candidates this fall. The Industrial Workers of the World of Pittsburg is not as easy as, all that and are going to New Castle on an excursion of their own over the B. & O.

Sherman and St. John will speak at Youngstown Sept. 2nd and will help get a big delegation to come here the next day.

Sharon is getting awake and will hold a Moyer-Haywood Protest Meeting next Sunday. Pittsburg holds one the same day in Allegheny Park.

I. W. W. District Organizer Roadhouse will speak on the square three nights each week now. The Socialist party has a speaker in this section now but he "has instructions not to touch on Industrial Unionism."

Roadhouse can give a workingman more solid talk in one hour than most Socialist party speakers would in a week.

With best wishes for the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, I remain

R. L. Matthews.

New Castle, Pa., July 29.

THE TRI-STATE PROTEST MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I see in the Daily People of yesterday where Comrade Young of Indianapolis, comments on Thomas Lawson being at Cascade Park, New Castle, Pa., on Labor Day. I can say that the committee, who have charge of the protest meeting, have made no requests for the services of "frenzied finance," but this is how I got the information regarding Lawson's mention in connection with the affair:

W. J. White, of New Castle, Pa., a member of the Socialist party, wrote Lawson if he would be in Youngstown on Labor Day and if so some arrangements might be made to have him in New Castle also. White got reply that Lawson was out of the city and his secretary could not give the desired information. This got in the local papers here, and White was credited with being an active member of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Mixed Local of New Castle repudiated the statement in papers and stated that White was not a member of the I. W. W. and had no authority to make any arrangements for the protest meeting.

All is now ready for the working class in this valley and elsewhere to meet in Cascade Park and hear the revolutionary teachings of Industrial Unionism.

Debs, De Leon, St. John and Sherman will speak on Monday, and, on the Sunday before, De Leon and Sherman will address the workers at Youngstown and show that the Industrial Workers of the World stands opposed to the capitalist class, "frenzied" or otherwise.

R. Roadhouse.
District Organizer, I. W. W.

Youngstown, O., August 1.

RESULT OF SOWING THE SEED.

To The Daily And Weekly People.—Sometime since some one sent me a copy of your paper and I inclose 25 cents for a six months subscription to it.

F. J. K.

Berlin Heights, O., Tuesday 26

THE FARMER AND THE HIRED MAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Being back in typical "Poduncks," I have been isolated from the world more or less, and have been among those gentlemen who are credited with being the backbone and sinew of the land, in other words, the farmers. In conversation with those of them who are not enraged at me for relieving them of some cash for a book they had subscribed for, I find a pathetic groan at the price of hired men. I said to one. "The trouble with you is just this: you expect a supply of men sufficient to do you for a month or two; and because the precariousness of the job, and the strenuosity of it, while it lasts, does not make every man in the land run to the farmer at harvest time, you say, 'men don't want honest toil.' Demand overtopping supply causes you to pay what seems to you an exorbitant price for the labor you wish to use, and you squeal. But let it be the other way and your hearts will rejoice, and if the hired man kicked at the lowness of his price, he would, in your opinion, be an ungrateful, dissatisfied, lazy wretch." I left him still strong on the $2 a day, sewing and mending, coming to the wage slave as a piece of robbery upon himself and kind.

The way his hired men were toiling on the hot day made one feel grateful that he wasn't a hired man! I met one about 8 p. m. They were busy taking in barley. I said to the boss, "Well, I guess the days are too short for you just now?" "Well, they need to be putty long," he replied. The hired man then chipped in, "Well, they are too damned long for me." Pretty good for the hired man, I thought. We are led to believe that the hired men are of a clod nature; I've come across some pretty intelligent specimens.

I noticed Mr. Tweed in Guelph one night I happened to be there. He has been promoted from Business Agent of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to Canadian Organizer of the same. He's one of the gentleman whom the mention of the Industrial Workers of the World makes mad. He is graduating from plum to plum; and it may be that the I. W. W. will be instrumental in landing him upon a stone that won't even have a kernel in it. He and those whom he is typical of, really have forebodings which point in that direction.

I have not seen the Daily People for some time, certainly it makes one feel as if one had lost something mightily.

James Reid.

Moorefield, Ontario, July 29.

RESOLUTIONS OF LOCAL 17.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Enclosed find a copy of resolutions endorsed by Local 17. As it pertains to the vital principle of representation, Local 17 requests that these resolutions be printed in the Weekly People.

Yours fraternally,
Fred Ludwig, Sec.

19 Mary St., Cincinnati, O.

(Enclosure.)

Cincinnati, O., July 24, 1906.

Wm. E. Trautmann, Esq., Secy. Executive Board I. W. W., Chicago, Ills.

Dear Comrade:—We have received your communication in regard to the election of Delegates to the National Convention. In accord with it the members of the I. W. W. of Cincinnati, held a special meeting and elected three delegates: later the convention was postponed, and after we had some more talk of the convention we were preparing to again elect others,—our attention was called to a section of the Constitution which provides the number of delegates of the Industrial Departments.

We have received a communication from Chas. G. Kirkpatrick, President of the Department of Metal and Machinery, informing us of the above and at the same time we received a protest from Paul Schweinburg, member of the Executive Board of our Department. After a careful consideration of the two letters and the Constitution, we, a committee of Local No. 17 Metal and Machinery Department, have come to the following conclusion, to wit:—

We find that your action in asking the Locals to elect delegates for the Convention was not in accordance with the Constitution of the I. W. W. and that the objection raised by President Kirkpatrick is a legal one.

While we recognize the necessity of laws to govern a body, yet as revolutionists in the act of forming an organization for the overthrow of Capitalism, we cannot afford to be tied down by any forms made in the past, when no one knew the necessities of the new organization.

We hold that it is absolutely necessary that the next Convention of the I. W. W. be a representative one, that any attempt to curtail the representation at the coming convention will make it necessary for the radical element to call for another convention reorganizing the I. W. W. in order that the principles experessed in the Preamble may be properly agitated and the Working Class so organized that when the time comes they may be realized.

We, therefore, demand that each Local in the I. W. W. be entitled to at least one delegate. We endorse the protest issued by Paul Schweinburg, copy of which you have no doubt received by this time.

Fraternally yours,
The Committee.

Wm. Peyton, Chas. Moschel, Emil Miller, Edward Gardner, Fred Ludwig.

THE GOOD WORK OF ONE MAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have not the time to outline to you the many experiences I have passed through since you have last heard from me. However, I have not been inactive. I came from British Columbia to Kansas on a visit; and, after having arrived, I came across the Gyp miners of this place. I went in the mines here, studied their conditions of slavery and talked to the miners about Industrial Unionism. I found that it was received by them with favor, so I billed myself to speak here in the park on that subject.

My bill was as follows:

"FELLOW WORKERS.

"As workingmen, we are to-day subject to the dictations of gigantic and arrogant capitalist organizations.

"We have to-day, as workingmen, no alternative but to sell our labor power to the capitalist class. If we are to have anything to say in regard to our standard of living and our condition of work, we will have to organize industrially. This is the question uppermost in the minds of all civilized people.

"Come and hear a lecture on this subject Saturday evening by William Bonstein."

At the park, I elucidated the difference between the craft (or graft) form of unionism, and the Industrial form. They listened attentively, with the result that I brought sixty men into the Industrial Workers of the World, or that branch of it known as the Western Federatiin of Miners.

Now that was done all alone and unaided by any one. I will have 100 more inside of a month and a half.

Industrial conditions are ripe for the spread of Socialism here and I will send in orders for literature from time to time now, as I will be settled down for some time to come.

Wm. Bonstein.

Blue Rapids, Kansas, July 28.

THE SPOKANE SOCIALIST PARTY CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Party of Spokane County, Wash., held a mass convention on the twenty-first of July, 1906. Only 25 Socialist Party members were present and participated. The affair is worthy of note only as indicating the effect of the good work that has been accomplished by the Socialist Labor Party. Through the untiring efforts of C. H. Duncan and others, a vigorous educational campaign on the Socialist Labor Party has been carried on here for several months and, as a result, we have a fair section built up. Further the sentiment in favor of the Industrial Workers of the World is spreading throughout the ranks of the working class; and through the latter organization, the working class of Spokane have greater hopes and a better understanding of working class economics.

Wade R. Parks, the organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World in Spokane, is not a member of either Socialist Party. He has been very persistent in setting forth at all times that the I. W. W. is not a partizan organization; and further he has shown very plainly that the Socialist Party is only a reflex of the A. F. of L. or as he states it—"the Socialist Party is the tail to the American Federation of Labor kite.

All the chief leaders and opponents of the Industrial Workers of the World in the trades union movement claim allegiance to the Socialist Party here in Spokane. These have been challenged to come out into the open to debate and fight the Industrial Workers of the World. The showing up which has occured in Spokane is reflected in the S. P. convention. The working class was not there.

The whole affair was cut and dried before hand, in the office of Attorney Lichty. The recognized leader became temporary chairman and was afterwards made permanent chairman. He had prepared a platform, which said nothing about the union movement. The convention gave the chair power to appoint all committees, stipulating that the chairman of the convention be chairman on platform and resolutions. The platform that had been typewritten was handed over to the other four appointees of the committee, who reported favorable, without any changes whatsoever. The report was adopted without one word of debate.

The chairman of the convention had also prepared a list of eligible candidates for offices. When the order of nomination was reached nearly all the spectators and some of the members left the hall, but so automatic was the machinery that the nomination was made before the crowd had left the hall.

The boost given through the capitalist press to the convention before and after shows the part they are playing in the labor movement of this city. The convention, rather two thirds of it, were business men and lawyers. H. L. Hughs, the editor of the Labor World, a local American Fakiration paper, took part in the convention and gave it a color as labor convention.

The comrades of the Socialist Labor Party are doing some tall hustling in this state. We have a grand opportunity to sell literature. All we lack is a few more speakers. Our reading room is well patronized and it would be well for every section in the country to have one, because it is the best means to come in contact with the wandering wage slaves.

F. Herz.

Spokane, Wash., July 8.

BOTH SIDES.

Monday of this week Henry Clews, the well-known New York banker, posted this bulletin in his office:

America's Greatness.

"Corn crop this year, 2,700,000,000 bushels. Wheat crop, 722,000,000 bushels. Cotton crop, 11,000,000 bales. United States Steel Corporation's net profit for the last quarter, $40,000,000. A man died to-day in Anconia, Ill., who weighed 460 pounds, and was seventy-three inches around the waist. This should not be surprising, because he was born in the corn belt country. A dark lady in Texas recently gave birth to six little blackies. What a country! What a people!".

It may be interesting to add: One person in every eight in the United States is underfed, underclothed and underhoused. The average income of the average family is not far from $600 a year. An unskilled laborer earns less than $460 a year in the North and less than $300 in the South. One per cent. of the families of the country possess more wealth than the remaining ninety-nine per cent. Over 1,700,000 children under fifteen years of age are toiling in fields, factories, mines and workshops. In the year 1900 there were 6,468,964 workers in gainful occupations unemployed for from one to three months. Every year 60,000 persons are killed by accidents incident ti their work and 1,600,000 are seriously injured. Two-thirds of the population of New York are forced to live in tenements, in which there are 350,000 dark interior rooms. Last week a woman was found starving in Madison Square.

WONDERFUL!

Some Comments on the Forwardness of Some "Backward" Races.

(By Thor Thorson, in the Fairbault "Referendum."-

How in the name of wonder is it possible that the little men from Japan can go ahead of us, who are always full awake and up a-doing? Nature has made him askew-eyed, but he can see straight for all that, while the eyes of great men of the A. F. of L. sit straight in the head all right, but they must look asquint to see the "harmony between capital and labor." This is one of the blessings of wearing Gompers' glasses.

Talk about a yellow peril! Yes, a peril for capitalism. Those, small, askeweyed men—yes m-e-n, from the flowery kingdom gave first the great Russian bear a good portion of "knout" and they have now outflanked Uncle Sam's, John Bull's and German Michael's immediate demands for an open door in Manchuria. The great snail of a "capitalist monopoly" has pulled in its horns, crawled into its shell amazed and astonished that it should meet on its road to the exploitation and robbery of the East: "State Socialism in Japan."

The capitalist monopoly watched and saw, how those little men tackled the great Russian bear, and it knows full well, they will do the same with the biggest combine, if it pokes its nose too far into the eastern business.

Japan has done wonders in the last two decades and proved to the world: Where there is a will, there is always a way; and its next great program is to nationalize all the industries of the empire and Manchuria and—it will do it. What a condemnation of our own strife, slowness hold-backism and chaotic socialism on this side of the Pacific ocean! What an awful shame for the socialist party in the whole whiteman's world if the yellow Japs should get there first!

Let the socialist hold-back go to Gompers, but arouse, all ye quarreling, drowsy children of Marx and Engels! shake hands again as of old! Tie your capstrings tighter and then on, onward for the Workers' Industrial Republic, or those smart, little yellow Japs will mock us and say: Yes, we though so. You are all from Missouri! We had to show you how!

Cheap labor! Labor competition Yellow peril for the American workers! All balderdash and a great mistake. Let us take a trip to Tacoma and look around there.

Here is the "Dago on the section." What a surprise. That swarthy Italian, this man from the "gutter" and he gets better wages than the motor man and the conductor with their blue uniforms and brass buttons! Impossible! But J. H. Walsh's signature guarantees the truth ("Daily People" July 9.)

There is a strike on at the Tide Water mill! Who are striking? Of course, it is the Japs. A short time ago they struck for $2 a day, and got it; now they strike for $2.25. White men—good American citizens too—in the same mill get $1.75, all thanks and honors to Gompers!

The Southern Pacific has a large lumber camp at Port Blakely. One morning the Japs rolled their blankets and refused to go to work unless they were given a 20 cents per day raise. They got it! White men in the same mill will receive an average of 7 cents per day less than the poorest paid Jap! Wonderful!

Now grind your teeth and roar, but don't run amuck and sling muck a la Malone on Thorson, because he tried to pull the scales or Gompers' glasses from your eyes and make you look right at the I. W. W.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y. per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 193 Columbus st., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year	1.80
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, pro tem.

A thousand ladies of New York are devoting themselves to the raising of pet dogs instead of children. What a country! What a people!—The Independent.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

F. C., NEW YORK—When Socialism declares that material interests control man's actions it means man as a mass. Instances are numerous of individuals rising above their material interests, sacrificing these, and pursuing their Ideal.

N. R., CHICAGO, ILL.—The question of dues will surely come up before the next convention of the I. W. W. It is not one that can be decided very easily. Many things have to be considered. Funds are needed and also, and above all, members. How shall both be gotten? The convention will surely be grateful for any proposition that will help solve the problem, and may be depended upon to consider the subject more fully than was done last year.

F. B. G., NEW YORK—Now to your second question—

Draper's "History of Civilization" and also Lea's "History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages" are good sources of information on the attitude of the organized church of all creeds towards science and progress.

Next question next week.

F. S. M., WASHINGTON, D. C.—Now to your seventh question—

Socialism is a principle, just as capitalism. Principles, however, just as plants or animals, which develop with variations according to climatic and geologic surroundings, manifest themselves in various forms. Capitalism, for instance, manifests itself under one external form in the bourgeois republics of America, France and Switzerland, and, even in these, under sub-variations; in England and Germany under the external form of a constitutional monarchy; and so on. What various external forms Socialism may adopt when finally triumphant, will have to await its triumph. It can as yet have adopted no "form," here or elsewhere. That will depend upon the genius of each country.

Next question next week.

T. R., PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Now to your last question—

The best work to read on the Jesuit order is Pascal's "Letters to a Provincial." Pascal, having been a Catholic himself, and a man of great knowledge and integrity, may be relied upon. The two leading Jesuit Maxims are "The end justifies the means," and "What is not known does not exist." A recent Chatauqua publication on French literature handles the question of the Jesuit system of education with much deftness.

F. J. F., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—Now for your last question—

The Belmont-Gompers style of Unionism will find itself the shuttlecock for ever more determined battledores until battered out of sight—and smell.

F. F., CHICAGO, ILL.—The looking glass cannot reflect the lines of a Venus of Milo if a monkey looks in; vice versa, it cannot reflect the grimace of a monkey if a Venus of Milo is placed in front of it—hence, the "Preface Socialists," who deny the existence of the Ideal, would reason that there is no such thing as Beauty.

F. I., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The bituminous miners had their Union dues and strike benefit assessments checked off by the employer during the great miners' strike of 1902. Thus the bituminous companies saw to it that the striking funds of the anthracite miners did not give out. So long as the strike lasted, bituminous coal had the market all to itself and the bituminous mine owners made money hand over fist.

E. C. S., BOSTON, MASS.—The element in the Movement that will "make friends" is a necessary element; but equally necessary is the element whose uncompromising attitude will "make enemies." The two elements supplement each other. The Movement needs both. The former attracts numbers, the latter drills them—and makes very solid friends, besides.

W. A. S., SIDNEY, N. S. W.—Now to your fourth question—

All the Unions represented at the Chicago I. W. W. convention did not affiliate when the convention finally organized the I. W. W. Many had come to "observe." About one-half did not affiliate. Many of these joined afterwards.

Next question next week.

G. A. D., BUTTE, MONT.—For a solid ethnic foundation for Socialism, read Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society."

R. C., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The quotation from Lincoln, that headed the Weekly of last July 14, concerning the priority rights and importance of Labor over Capital, occurs in Lincoln's message to Congress recommending legislation to encourage immigration from abroad to the farms. The exact date we do not now recall. Can be easily found in a collection of Lincoln's speeches and messages.

H. B., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Now to your last question—

We are not aware that there is any "pass-word" in the I. W. W. locals.

J. T. N., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Us-seems that the correspondent Bugbee to the Schenectady "Gazette" very completely demolished the pretentious demolisher of Socialism W. C. Weber in that paper. There is not enough of Weber left to make it worth the while tearing it up. Moreover, the man who, to use Lincoln's words, "pretends to have had a private interview with God" and gathered his privileged information in that way, takes, as Lincoln put it, "an undue advantage over us common mortals who have not had the advantage of such a private interview."

P. K., KANSAS CITY, MO., and J. CHAIKEN, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Gorky article happened to be taken from the "Sun." In the "Sun's" copy "the heart of America" is made to beat "freely" instead of "feebly," as in Appleton's, where the article appeared first. Hence that mistake in The People. The "Sun" had only a part of the article. Hence the whole of it was not published in The People.

E. N., YONKERS, N. Y.—The question whether the age of the race is on the increase or decrease is one that will be answered according to the side that is looked upon. Considering how wars were constant in olden days, and how backward surgery was, and how sanitary conditions were virtually unknown, the age of the race would now seem higher. Considering, on the other hand, that intensity of labor, poor and little food, etc., to say nothing of industrial accidents, which are of constant occurrence, and the unnatural life of congested cities, the age of the race would now seem lower. We incline to believe that a balance sheet would, on the whole, show a decline.

T. S., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—All people are held responsible for their acts whether they are officers of incorporated Unions or not.

A. C., ST. JOSEPH, MO.—There is no insurance or sick death benefit society connected with The People or with the I. W. W. The I. W. W. expressly refused to be turned into such an insurance body. The Socialist Labor Party ditto.

P. O. S., BOISE, IDA.—Is the economic organization not the necessary power to enforce the fiat of the ballot? Possibly. But then enlighten us. What other power is to do the job?

J. S., COLUMBUS, O.—A Socialist paper that depends upon advertisers is a man with his head in a tiger's mouth. Such a paper is bound to trim its conduct to its advertising patrons' interests. A recent instance occurred with the "Volkszeitung." It has a big advertisement from an installment furniture dealer, Bauman. An outrage was committed by the agents of the firm upon a workingman's family, who dealt with them. The consequence was the death of the pregnant mother. The affair was a scandal. Other papers reported it. The "Volkszeitung" suppressed the firm's name. A Socialist paper must depend upon its party only.

C. D. W., ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Say that a King squanders his treasure with wine, women, horses and gambling. Would that dissolve the crown? No more do the expensive debauches of capitalists dissolve capitalism.

N. P. U., ELIZABETH, N. J.—The misfortune of orphanage with the workingman's child is punished with the added misfortune of galley-slavery. Such is child-labor.

L. C., EAST ST. LOUIS, MO.—Be not too sweepingly hard upon Gompers. The Gomperses mean harm, but accomplish good. Look at Gapon. He learned the trick, as he said himself, from the A. F. of L. in America. He tried the trick in Russia. He accomplished what he did not expect—the disillusioning of the people.

U. H., SAGINAW, MICH.; I. N. W., VICTORIA, B. C.; W. G., PATERSON, N. J.; E. R., WACO, TEX.; C. C. R., ERIE, KANS.; J. B., CHICAGO, ILL.; F. J. F., NEWCASTLE, PA.; F. U., JERSEY CITY; S. A. S., BOSTON, MASS.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; J. C. M., FALKIRK, SCOTLAND; R. B., VANCOUVER, B. C.; J. A. McC., WILKINSBURG, PA.; W. C., BROOKFIELD, WASH.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, Acting Secretary 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. sub-committee was held August 3 at 2-6 New Reade street, Schmidt in chair. Present Moren, Olson, Jacobson, Schmidt, Teichlauf, Crawdford, Heyman. Absent without excuse, Anderson, Schwenk and Zolot. Excused, Katz and Coddington.

The financial report showed receipts $93.45; expenditures $19.34.

Communications: From Dreyer, Loganport, Ind., requesting application blanks and reporting that a section is about to be organized.

From Globe, Arizona, applications of seven members at large. Following were elected to membership: Wm. Wills, F. H. Little, J. B. Clark, A. T. Johnson, O. Pecheta. The names of the remaining two applicants being illegible, the National Secretary was instructed to return the cards with a request for re-application. From National Organizer Gillhaus reporting on his work at Pueblo, Colo. The noon meetings in the shops have been especially successful and the section at Pueblo will likely be reorganized. From Colorado, various letters pertaining to the subject of Wm. D. Haywood's nomination for Governor by the Socialist Party of that state.

Herbert T. Shaw, Tonopah, Nev., requested that an agitation fund for speakers to be placed in Colorado and Idaho be started and remitted $5.00 to start same. It was resolved to print the letter of Shaw in the Daily and Weekly People, as an incentive to others and to advise the writer that an urgent appeals for funds was to be made.

Charles Chase submitted a written report concerning matters connected with the Party Press. It was referred to the Press committee. A representative of the Arbeteran, Swedish organ of the Socialist Labor Party, reported on the matter of turning over the property of that paper to the Party to be managed by it directly.

The National Secretary was ordered to provide for all the necessary legal requirements for the transfer of the property. At the request of the Financial Secretary of the N. Y. State Executive Committee it was decided to loan that committee $200 until after election It was explained that a much larger amount of agitation and organization than ordinary was being conducted during the present camqaign. Adjournment.

Timothy Walsh.
Recording Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C., London, July 29. Weitzel in chair. Absent, I. P. Courtenay and A. Weber, no excuse. Minutes adopted with correction, that item on discussion of Industrial Workers of the World be struck out.

Communications: From Wm. Griffiths, organizer of Section Vancouver, sending $3.25 for fifty dues stamps and constitution (new); also stating that they have collected nearly $100 towards the Organizers' Fund for B. C.; also that sub Section No. 1 sent to Providence, R. I. to procure constitutions and application cards in Italian language. Received: secretary's answer endorsed, and secretary instructed to notify sub Section No. 1 that the N. E. C. endorses the action of sub Section No. 1 for the time being; the N. E. C. will procure as soon as possible application cards and constitutions in the Italian language. From Ducan McRae, of Toronto, late of Winnipeg, applying as member-at-large. Received and secretary instructed to send application blank for Section, together with names of former members of Section Toronto and ask him to organize a Section in Toronto. From C. A. Weitzel, funds for British Columbia. Received.

Reports:—Comrade Haselgrove reported receiving proof of constitution from New York Labor News Company, which he O. K.'d and sent back to have some printed at once.

New Business:—National Secretary was ordered to write to Secretary W. E. Trautmann, of Industrial Workers of the World, to procure names and address of president and secretary of each local of Canada.

Maxwell, Weitzel, and Haselgrove were appointed a committee to draft circular letter and present same at next meeting. Adjourned.

W. D. Forbes, Recording Secretary.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.

To the Members and Supporters of the Socialist Labor Party:

Greeting—

In answer to our call for contributions to the above fund, we have as yet received only about $2.00, which is hardly enough for the beginning of tabulated acknowledgments. More could hardly have been expected from a call so recently issued. We would, however, wage an immediate and strong response to this call, for we are very much in need of funds for operation, as our letter in the last issue of Weekly People set forth.

The People and Labor News Co.,
Chas. H. Chase, Manager.
August 7, 1906.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

The past week showed poor results. The amount collected is the smallest yet. It is to be hoped that the Sections and members will push subscription lists and in every way try to collect for the State Agitation Fund. We need the money and we must have it. During the week ending with Saturday, August 4, the following items were received:

K. Georgewitch	$ 1.00
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn	1.00
30 and 32 A. D., New York	.60
D. Brown, New York	.50
L. Meinecke, Brooklyn	1.00
6 A. D., weekly collection	3.10
Section New York County, 2/3 on lists: No. 21, 28 A. D., 34c.; 7 and 9 A. D., 17c.; 11 and 13 A. D. on list, $1.33	1.84
L. Klinger, New York	1.00
M. Lemp, Syracuse, per R. Katz	2.00
Total for the week	$ 12.04
Acknowledged July 28	397.51
Grand total on August 4	$409.55

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Secy.-Treas.
New York State Executive Committee.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, July 28, the following items were received:

Daniel S. Law, Center Barnstead, N. H.	$ .50
H. F. Cody, Cristobal, Panama	5.00
Jos. Finkbohner, Phila., Pa.	2.00
Milford, Mass., J. Jiskra, 50c.; Theo. Florian, 50c.	1.00
"Poor Richard," Long Island City, N. Y.	.25
Denver, Colo., collected by A. Gillhaus, from: G. Wilrich, $5; A. Wernet, $1; E. Wernet, $1; R. P. Reiman, $2; H. Scholtz, $1; A. Judlowitz, $5; J. Martensen, $1; A. Ohman, $1; C. Demms, $1; B. Hurwitz, $2	20 00
J. J. Donohue, New York	1.00
Miss A. Berger, New York	.50
Mat Lechner, New York	1.00
Total	$ 31 23
Previously acknowledged	2,863.10
Grand total	$2,894.35

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

For the week ending August 4 we received 101 subs for the Weekly People, and twenty-one subscriptions for the Daily People, a total of 122.

Those sending five or more were: O. Freer, Columbus, O., 5; A. G. Buethe, Dertoit, Mich., 5; A. Carm, Chicago, Ill., 8. Prepaid cards sold: Sections Allegheny County, Pa., $5; Spokane, Wash., $3.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Not so many large orders the past week, still some worth mentioning. Pamphlets: A Gilhaus, Denver, $9.20; Chicago, $3.50; Bellingham, Wash., $2.76; Spokane, Wash., $8.05; Tonopah, Nev., $2.25; E., Toledo, O., $2.50; Newark, N. J., $2.10; Sydney, Australia, $5.85; Brisbane, Australia, $2.82; Dawson, I. T., $1; Bisbee, Ariz., $5.25; Paterson, N. J., $1.75; 5th A. D., New York, $3.50.

Leaflets: Local 84, I. W. W., St. Louis, $1.75; Chicago headquarters, I. W. W., 10,000 Address To Wage Workers (Italian).

Besides the above we had a number of orders for amounts less than one dollar.

Section Spokane reports ready sale of literature at street meetings. Section Chicago says, "all that is required is activity on the part of members, and literature will go like hot caks." This is what is needed. Let all hands act accordingly.

DETROIT, ATTENTION.

Will eclipse the sun!

Dance and picnic at Snug Harbor, Jefferson avenue, near Connor's Creek. Five cent fare to within three blocks of Snug Harbor, Sunday, August 19, 1906, 3 p. m., given by the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party.

Tickets, ten cents

DEMAND THEIR LIBERATION!

Whereas, On Feb. 15th, 1906, Chas. H. Moyer, President, and Wm. D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, and Geo. A. Pettibone were kidnapped and deported from the State of Colorado to the State of Idaho, in violation of the Constitution of the United States and the State of Colorado and are now illegally confined in the State of Idaho, charged with the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho, said charge of murder being based on an alleged confession of one Harry Orchard, and said confession being secured by a disreputable character and acknowledged criminal, Jas. McParland; and

Whereas, The arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is the result of a conspiracy between Gov. Gooding of Idaho, Gov. McDonald of Colorado, the Citizens' Alliance and the Mine Owners' Association, to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, and said arrest was a violation of all the rights to which a citizen of the United States is entitled, and a violation of all the ethics of civilization; and

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States guarantees a speedy trial to all accused of capital crimes, in order that they may not be unnecessarily deprived of their liberty; and

Whereas, It is now five months since Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone have been arrested, and they have been ready at any time to prove their innocence and their right to be set at liberty, and the prosecution have had the trial delayed indefinitely, on pretence of allowing the law to take its course; after the prosecution has violated all law in securing the arrest and extradition; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Pittsburg Industrial Council, of the Industrial Workers of the World, that we demand of Judge Frank G. Smith of Caldwell, Idaho, that the caricature of "Justice," as exemplified in the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone be wiped out of existence, and either a speedy trial be given, or Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone released on bail, or stand branded as being unworthy of his office, in using it to perpetrate a monstrous injustice and iniquity on innocent law-abiding citizens of the United States; and, be it further

Resolved, That as the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, has in strenuous tones declared he would use all his power to give a square deal to all, rich and poor alike; therefore, as he has not as yet made any effort to secure a square deal for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the Pittsburg Industrial Council demand of President Roosevelt, that he square his words by his actions, and use his best efforts to enforce the Constitution of the United States now so flagrantly violated by Gov. Gooding of Idaho, Gov. McDonald of Colorado, and Judge Frank G. Smith of Idaho, and secure a speedy trial or the release of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone on a reasonable bail; or by refusing to act, demonstrate that he is a dealer in strenuous words that mean nothing; and, be it further

Resolved, That Pittsburg Industrial Council directs the attention of President Roosevelt, Judge Smith and Gov. Gooding of Idaho and Gov. McDonald of Colorado, to Russia as a specimen of what results are obtained by government officials perpetrating such diabolical outrages as have happened in the United States, in the Bull Pens of Idaho in 1899, and in Colorado in 1904, and the monstrous outrage now being perpetrated on Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in the present year 1906; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Roosevelt, Judge Frank G. Smith, The People, "Industrial Worker," "The Miners' Magazine", and the Associated Press.

By order of Pittsburg Industrial Council, Jas. A. McConnell, Sec.
2109 Sarah st., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.

TO THE SOCIALISTS OF THE WORLD!

A PREPARATORY SUMMONS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU—MAKE READY FOR EVENTUALITIES IN CASE OF AUSTRIAN OR GERMAN INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

Palace of the People.

Brussels, July 24, 1906.

To All the Delegates and Secretaries of the Affiliated Parties.

Dear Comrades:

Comrade Vaillant, delegate of the Socialist Party (French Section of the Labor International) has sent us this joint letter, to which we draw your serious attention and which we transmit urgently, in order to prepare eventually the affiliated parties for energetic action. In the event of the menace of German or Austrian intervention in Russia becoming a reality, the Executive Committee will summon the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU and the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE by TELEGRAM.

If there are among the members of the Bureau or of the affiliated parties any comrades who have precise and certain information upon the situation, we beg them to be good enough to acquaint the Executive Committee, whose duty it is to act promptly and who desire not to make any false step.

We announce to you, finally, that we will publish shortly a manifesto in order to procure for our friends in Russia what they stand mostly in need of, namely, MONEY. This manifesto should also be signed by the secretary or president of the Parliamentary Socialist Groups, in conformity with the resolution passed at the Interparliamentary Socialist Conference in London last week. We pray you, then, to be good enough to forw. us at once the name and address of the members who fulfill these functions in your country.

The Executive Committee,
Ed. Anseele,
Em. Vandervelde,
Camille Huysmans, Secretary.

(Enclosure.)

Paris, July 23, 1906.

Dear Comrade Huysmans:

This letter is a post-dictum, a practical conclusion to the proposition of intervention against war, of the Interparliamentary Socialist organization, voted by the conference at London. I ask you formally, in the event of the menace of German or Austrian interference in Russia, following upon the dissolution of the Duma, threatening to become a reality and to put in danger with the Revolution, the International Peace, to consider as actual the case foreseen by the double resolution of Brussels (March, 1906), and of London (July, 1906), and to summon immediately at Brussels the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU and the INTERPARLIAMENTARY SOCIALIST CONFERENCE, to take the necessary steps of Labor and Socialist intervention, national and international.

At the present time, the possibility of German intervention is only a matter of doubtful rumor, and it is even denied in various quarters. But it would be imprudent not to take account of and not to watch, with a critical and attentive eye, the course of events.

With fraternal greetings,
Ed. Vaillant.

Following is the text of the resolutions to which Vaillant alludes in his letter:

First—Resolution of Brussels (March, 1906):

As soon as a situation shall be presented which, openly or secretly, may give rise to an apprehension of a conflict between two or more governments, and render a war between them possible or probable, the Socialist parties of the countries concerned shall at once, and upon the invitation of the International Socialist Bureau, enter into direct communication with a view to determine upon a concerted mode of action on the part of the Socialists and workingmen of the interested countries in order to prevent the war.

At the same time the parties of the other countries shall be advised by the secretary of the Bureau, and a meeting of the International Socialist Bureau shall be held as soon thereafter as possible for the purpose of devising the most appropriate measures to be taken by the entire international Socialist movement and the organized working class, to prevent the war.

Second—Resolution of London (July, 1906):

In the conditions and circumstances of danger thus forseen for the international peace, the International Socialist and Labor Committee assembles immediately at the same time and in the same place as the International Socialist Bureau.

CINCINNATI, ATTENTION.

The Hamilton County convention will be held at Workman's Hall, Tuesday evening, August 21, at 8 p. m. Party members should not fail to be on hand. Friends and sympathizers invited.

Robt. Thumann, Wm. Henke and Geo. Aksban, Committte.

KATZ FINDS CLEAN

SPIRIT OF CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS AMONG THE TOILERS OF THE STATE.

Iron, Paper, Railroad and Wood Workers Waking Up to the Need of a Bona Fide Unionism—Even the "Model" "Blue Label" Cigarmakers Are Affected—Other Interesting Items.

(Special to the Daily People.)

Rochester, N. Y., August 5.—On July 16, I attended a special meeting of Section Oneida County, at which the work to be done in this campaign by the Section was gone over. The Section voted $5.00 out of its treasury and will collect funds to sustain the State Executive financially in carrying on organizing and agitational work. Since then I secured the required number of signatures to the nominating petition of the party in the following counties: Lewis, Oswego, Cortland, Chenango, Madison, Tompkins, Schuyler, Yates, Seneca and Ontario.

Our late presidential candidate, Chas. H. Corregan, of Syracuse, helped me in most of these counties, getting the signers, holding meetings and distributing literature. It goes without saying that the organized counties such as Oneida, Onondago, Monroe and Cayuga are also attended to, by the local members themselves. The completion of the nominating petitions of the Socialist Labor Party in the Empire State is only a question of little time.

In sizing up the situation in the territory of twenty-four counties covered, I can say, after having had such opportunities as I did in interviewing hundreds of workingmen individually, that clean spirit of class consciousness is found everywhere, and the agents of capitalism, masked as "labor leaders," will soon lose their evil influence.

The iron workers especially are waking up. At Geneva, at Oswego, at Watertown, at Norwich, the ranks of the Industrial Workers will find new recruits.

The paper mill workers everywhere are revolutionary and are ready to join a bona fide labor movement.

Even among the railroad men, who are continually told by their grand masters, grand chiefs and other superlative betrayers, what a fine thing capitalism is, there are many who don't see it that way.

The wood workers in the saw mills too must be reached. We read in Eugene Sue's "History of a Proletarian Family," how, in feudal days, rebellious serfs had their hands and feet cut off—these unhappy men in the many saw mills, five out of ten among them, have a finger or thumb missing or a whole hand cut off, not counting those who have been so mutilated that they are disabled entirely and can no longer work in the shops, but are compelled to go the various county fairs selling lead pencils or otherwise beg a "living."

The cigarmakers, with their model blue trade union, are "getting on" to their misleaders.

I expect to return to New York within a week. I hope that the members of the party everywhere, now that the work of getting the petitions signed is practically assured, will come to the aid of the State Committee so that Thomas H. Jackson, the gubernatorial candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, can begin his tour and begin now, so that his voice may reach the wage workers in every large town in the State; and so also that the widespread distribution of literature projected by the State committee may be carried to success.

Rudolph Katz,
State Organizer.

TEXAS STATE CONVENTION.

Of the Socialist Labor Party will be held at headquarters of Section San Antonio, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1906, 8 p. m.

Sections will elect delegates forthwith and notify the undersigned. Members-at-large are urgently requested to attend.

Frank Leitner, Secretary.
State Ex. Com., S. L. P.

PITTSBURG DISTRICT EXCURSION.

The Industrial Workers of the World will run an excursion to the Tri-State Protest Meeting at Cascade Park, New Castle, Labor Day, Sept. 3rd. Trains leave B. & O. station, Smithfield and Water St., Pitsburg, at 8:30 a. m. Fare85 cents.

Speakers, Eugene V. Debs, Vincent St. John, Daniel De Leon and C. O. Sherman.

A SUCCESS DESPITE BOYCOTT.

St. Louis, July 29.—Our Labor demonstration of to-day at which Debs spoke, was a success in spite of the silent boycott of St. Louis "Labor." Will make a complete report soon Good collection to help the Moyer and Haywood fund.

J. S.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

SWEDISH TRADE UNIONS GROWING—JAPANESE SOCIALISTS EXTEND WELCOME TO GORKY—SOCIALIST VICTORIES IN ITALY AND GERMANY.

SWEDEN.

The trade unions held their fourth convention on August 6-10 at Stockholm. The unions have increased from 39,000 to nearly 100,000 memebrs since 1903.

SWITZERLAND.

As a final move to win against their employers, who have been fighting them for the last fourteen months, the brewery workers declared a boycott throughout the country, on all beer manufactured in Basl. This action brought the employers to terms. Besides the nine-hour day, the brewery workers gained several other important improvements in conditions.

JAPAN.

The Tokio Hikari publishes the following welcome to Gorky:

"We heartily welcome Comrade Maxim Gorky and his wife to Japan. It will be a great honour for the Japanese comrades to receive Gorky's visit.

"Our representative Katayama shook hands with George Plechanoff, the Russian representative in the Socialist International Congress at Amsterdam amidst the Russo-Japanese War. Now the much desired peace has been restored and we Socialists are especially pleased to shake hands with the heroic fighter, writer and revolutionist of Russia, Maxim Gorky! We hope to see him safe soon on our shores."

GERMANY.

A Socialist mayor has been elected at Hagsfeld, near Carlsruhe, by 117 vote against 107 for his opponent.

Apropos of the famous miners' strike in the Ruhr basin the Vorwaerts publishes the official figures of the number killed and injured in the mines of that locality. In 1905 mine accidents killed 574 victims outright and injured 41,000 Of these, the paltry number of 4,681 received any indemnity.

ITALY.

At the municipal elections for Lombardy, the clericals and moderates won out at Milan. At Monza, on the contrary, the reactionaries were defeated by the republicans and the Socialists, as was also the case at Cremona. At Novara, the Socialists carried things all their own way.

The Rome street railway strike is still on, in spite of offers by the company to increase the payroll by some $15,000.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

The Social Democracy has held its convention. The unity of the Polish body with the Russian Social Democracy now being an accomplished fact, it was as a part of the Russian party that the Polish members met to discuss the various questions which came up. The convention numbered 67 delegates, who represented twelve branches, with a total memebrship of 30,000.

TO THE MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF NEW YORK COUNTY

FELLOW WORKINGMEN:

It has been said often, and said well, that in order to carry on a war, three things are necessary, viz., money, money, and money. In a war of the nature of that in which the Socialist Labor Party has placed itself in the front of battle, a war of the expropriated class against its despoilers, such a saying becomes doubly true.

With our mites, scraped out of our starvation wages, we must enter into a contest with a class that enjoys $250,000 salaries a la McCurdy, and $1,000,000 "profits" a la Rockefeller.

Yet the fight must go on. Painful though the pinching may be, the Socialist Revolution must not, can not, be allowed to go stranded for lack of funds.

The day of another state election is now drawing near. The Socialist Labor Party, realizing the necessity of entering early into the political arena, already has its speakers on the stump, long before the "grand old parties" and new "reform parties" have framed their platforms or nominated their candidates.

Our organizers are touring the state, performing with the most encouraging success the double work of carrying Socialist propaganda to the masses, and of securing sufficient signatures to the nominating petitions to place us on the ballot.

Though ultimate victory has never been despaired of, it never seemed so close, so readily within grasp as it now does. The unifying effects on the working class of capitalist brutality in all economically advanced countries; the foundation of the Industrial Workers of the World, a powerful labor union based on straight Socialist doctrine; the now inevitable and fast-hastening consummation of Socialist unity, on the basis of the Industrial Workers; these, and many more events and tokens all show that the leaven is working, and the Revolution is forging ahead.

Let there be, then, no falterers. Let us all, members and sympathizers alike, press onward. The banners of a popular revolution never recede. Let us strive to advance our banners, in this next campaign, far into the enemies' country, there to carry the war still further to its completion, the overthrow of capitalism. To accomplish this object, our organizers must be kept in the field; our press and literature must be spread broadcast; our agitation must not be allowed to lag. Hence the necessity for this appeal to your hearts and pocketbooks.

But do not think that we appeal to you to shoulder all the expense. Your personal contributions will, of course, be thankfully received; but better still are the contributions received through you from your shopmates and fellow workers of all crafts. Appeal to them for their little, to aid the cause of their own emancipation. They will not refuse you. Never before were the people so ready to listen to Socialist reasoning and to subscribe to Socialist funds. Tackle them in the shop, mill, store, wherever you meet them, and prove the truth of the statement.

To render easier the work of collecting funds, subscription lists will be sent to all members of the Party, and all sympathizers who desire them. On the Party members particularly, the Party confidently depends for hard, vigorous work in bringing these lists to the notice of workingmen everywhere, and rolling up a magnificent sum for prosecuting a vigorous state campaign. Make your own contributions as large and as regular, weekly or monthly, as possible! Urge upon other workingmen the necessity for doing the same!

Then, besides the matter of funds, is the matter of actual work to be done in the campaign. Meetings must be held, speakers' platforms carried, literature distributed, speeches made. In all this your assistance will be invaluable. An army can not remain in dress uniform forever. It must often put on its fatigue rig and do fatigue duty. If you count yourself in the fighting army of the proletariat, don then, your fatigue uniform, and take hold with a will the work we have here briefly outlined.

If you are not yet a member of the Party, be assured your assistance and aid will be doubly grateful to the fighting squad; if you are a member of the squad attend the meetings of your district, and render all the aid you can there. Buckle down to work, take your place on the firing line, and help riddle some more the now tottering walls of capitalism.

So all together now, shoulder to shoulder, members, sympathizers, friends and all; on with a vigorous campaign which will send the thrill of earnest effort through our own veins, and strike terror to the hearts of the enemy. On to the Socialist Republic!

For the County Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

L. Abelson,
Organizer.